[Not for Publication]

1920

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REPORT ON THE SANITARY AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS OF THE MYSORE CITY.

WD 26—GPB—12—17-8-21

Doc. 241
G.P.35

REPORT

OF

The Committee appointed under Government Order No. R. 14277-81—Ml. 185-19-2, dated 28th June 1920, to inspect the Sewage works already executed in the Mysore City and to submit suggestions as regards measures to be taken for improving the same.

The Committee inspected the drainage works in detail on several occasions and discussed the subject at their meetings held at Mysore on the 23rd April 1921 and at Bangalore on the 11th July 1921, and submit the following report embodying their views and suggestions for improving the drainage condition in the City.

2. In their early stages of operation from the year 1903 to 1910, the Trust Board adopted the 'combined' system of drainage by which the sewage and sullage of each house were let into a masonry drain and passed down into the underground pipe sewers, by means of a gully trap connection at the end of each drain.

This system was found in practice to be very unsatisfactory, as the least bit of obstruction on the grating of the gully trap caused the sewage to overflow into the storm water drain and stagnate there. The obstructions occurred at very frequent intervals, and clearly showed that gully trap connections at the end of long conservancy lanes for receiving sewage from the open drains were unsatisfactory.

3. Subsequently, what is known as the 'separate' system of Sewerage was sanctioned for the whole City, by which sewage and sullage of each house are led straight into underground pipe sewers by means of requisite house connections from each individual house.

4. The accompanying statement shows the areas where the 'combined' system has been worked out and where it has been replaced wholly or partly by the 'separate' system, as also the areas where only the underground system is being adopted.

5. After careful inspection several times of the various localities, the Committee find that the 'house connections' under the 'separate' system—the principal means by which the sewage and sullage of each house are conducted away into the underground sewers—have not been working satisfactorily, owing to neglect and abuse of the system by house owners. These house connections would work satisfactorily, if the owners would only co-operate and help the system to work, but the people are so conservative in their ideas and actions and are so ignorant that they do not appreciate the value of the system, and anything in the nature of an innovation is not given a fair trial. They dump in all sorts of rubbish and solid matter into the house connections, which consequently get choked up and fail. They then break through these house connections or make fresh outlets for their house sewage which collect and stagnate in the lanes and road sides, rendering the area filthy and insanitary.

The houses also are most of them too *Kutcha* for the house connections to work.

Next, there is no adequate water supply for flushing the pipe system and without first providing copious supply of water, it is futile to expect any pipe system to work even with care.

Further, specific laws in the Trust Board or Municipal Regulations are wanting for penalizing the action of the people blocking up or damaging the house connections, etc.

6. This indicates the necessity for adopting stringent measures in the matter of preventing damage and ensuring the bestowal of proper attention on the part of the people concerned to enable the system to work properly. Bye-laws also have to be introduced into the Municipal Regulations making it penal for the house owners damaging or removing the grating and forcing solids through the pipe connections, so that the liquid waste may be carried satisfactorily through the sewage system.

7. The Committee are of opinion that until the measures and regulations referred to above are brought into effect, it is desirable to adopt the 'separate' system only in the properly laid out extensions. After the necessary regulations have been passed, this system may be introduced throughout.

The whole City sewage system should then be gradually brought to completion as the water-supply is improved and funds permit.

8. As regards remedying the matters, where the 'combined' system has been replaced by the 'separate' sytem, wherever necessary, it may be desirable that the masonry drains should all be repaired for carrying storm and Sullage water satisfactorily and that all the gully trap connections should be restored for preventing the stagnation of any sewage water in the locality. In the areas where the nuisance of the stagnating sewage is greatest, it may also be necessary that cement concrete collecting drains should be constructed with gully trap connections to lead off the sewage into the underground arterial sewers.

9. For carrying out such measures, the estimate for Rs. 44,500 prepared some time ago for replastering with cement, the badly damaged surki concrete drains of No. II drainage area may be revised and resubmitted for sanction of Government. The damage of these drains is the accumulated result of wear and tear of years and this heavy expenditure could have been prevented if timely repairs had been carried out. In future, provision should be made for annual maintenance of all drains in the City and extensions.

10. The Committee have also had the pleasure of perusing the report on the sanitary and other improvements of the Mysore City prepared by the Chairman and record their concurrence with his remarks regarding the drainage works in the several drainage areas and the necessity for the acquisition of properties and opening out lanes for constructing drains and creating conservancy facilities as per carefully considered Schemes, and the consequential imperative need to lay out extensions to accommodate the displaced people as the congestions are removed, providing at the same time adequate supply of water to meet the requirements.

BANGALORE,
11th July 1921.

C. SRIKANTESVARA AIYAR.
S. CADAMBI.
H. B. MYLVAGANAM.
A. K. PANI.
J. BHORE.
J. E. A. D'CRUZ.

Statement showing the areas where the 'combined' system has been worked out and where it has been replaced wholly or partly by the 'separate' system as also the areas where only the underground or 'separate' system is being adopted.

Drainage areas	'Combined' system worked out	'Combined' system fully replaced by the 'separate' system	'Combined' system partly replaced by 'separate' system	Only 'separate' system adopted
1	2	3	4	5
1. No. I Drainage area ...	Yes	...	...	...
2. No. II Darainage area ..	Yes	...	Yes	...
3. III Do Part 1 ..	Yes	Yes	...	...
4. Do 2 ...	...	...	...	Yes
5. IV Do ...	...	...	...	Yes
6. V Do ...	Yes	Yes	...	...
7. Nazarbad Do ...	Yes	Yes	...	...
8. Ittigegud Do ...	Yes	Yes	...	...

REPORT ON THE SANITARY AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS OF THE MYSORE CITY.

Introduction.

The City of Mysore with an area of about 10 square miles is situated in North Latitude 12°-18′, and East Longitude 76°-42′, and is known by this name from *pre* historic days. It is the capital of the State and the residence of the sovereign, His Highness the Maharaja. About the middle of last century, the residential portion was confined to a very small area in and round the Fort. Subsequently, several *Agraharams* were built by the Palace and given as gifts to the Brahmins. In recent years, the City has expanded in all directions. The population of the City as per Census of 1871 was 57,815 and as per that of the year 1921, it is 83,956.

1. Since 1881, the amelioration of the condition of the people and improving the sanitation of the City, has been receiving the foremost attention from Government. The following are some of the more important works carried out, between the years 1881 and 1901, by the Sanitary Division established by Dewan, Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer:—

i. The deep drain, cut by Dewan Purniah, through which it was proposed to lead the water of the Cauvery to the Capital and which in after years became a source of unhealthiness to the City was filled in to a certain length of it. The present fine 100′ wide Sayaji Rao Road has now taken the place of this drain.

ii. The sewage from the Fort and the Palace was tapped by underground pipe sewers and led on to what was known as Colonel Purchase's drain, which was running in the Fort East Ditch.

iii. A portion of the sewage from the Mandi and Lashkar Mohallas which was flowing into Colonel Purchase's drain was diverted towards north, through a tunnel across Government House Compound to reduce the flow in that drain.

iv. Main sewers of pipe were laid to serve Devaraja and Krishnaraja Mohallas.

v. An extension of the City towards west, named Chamarajapuram, which in subsequent years has attained to much importance with a number of Public Buildings, was laid out and was successful in extending the City in that direction.

vi. The ditch around the Fort was filled in and converted into a Park.

vii. Water-supply for drinking purposes by pipe lines was introduced, firstly from Kukkarahalli Reservoir, and subsequently from the Cauvery by means of pumps, worked by turbines.

These improvements and the supply of wholesome drinking water materially improved the general health of the old City.

2. Plague breaking out in 1898, committed great havoc as it did in every other part of India. The Plague Commissioner and the Municipality made every effort to combat the ravages of the disease by opening out lanes and streets in congested localities and creating extensions to remove the apparent congestion in the City. It was, however, impossible for the Municipality with its very limited resources to bear the whole burden in alleviating the distress caused by the dire Epidemic, and the Government of His Highness the Maharaja had therefore to come into the rescue.

The Government in their Proceedings No. 4168-79—L. F. 36-02, dated the 18th September 1902, constituted a Committee consisting of 12 members with the then Chief Engineer, as President, to investigate into the various aspects of the sanitation of the City and to suggest measures for carrying out a carefully chalked out programme for action.

The Committee had the details of various improvements worked out by a Sub-Committee and after minute scrutiny submitted schemes estimated to cost Rs. 25,31,783 which

were sanctioned by Government. Details of the schemes submitted and sanctioned are as per Statement A, appended hereto.

3. A Board of Trustees consisting of 9 members was constituted under Government Proceedings No. 2492—L. F. 75-03, dated the 4th January 1904, under the provisions of a Special Regulation, the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation No. III of 1903 (subsequently amended by Regulations Nos. V of 1904 and II of 1909), to carry out the several improvement Schemes, with the Chairman of the Board as its Chief Executive Officer.

4. The Board, for a few years of its formation, confined itself to the working out of the improvements first formulated by the Committee. They were chiefly, the thinning of congestion in the several areas of the City, opening out roads and conservancies, forming Extensions for the use of the displaced population, constructing open surface drains for tapping the sewage and sullage of houses and laying mains and submains of underground pipe sewers to receive and lead away the sewage beyond the inhabited portions of the City.

The improvements thus effected by the Board and the amount expended, Rs. 22,77,113, according to the first programme are detailed in the accompanying Statement B.

5. In the year 1908 an administrative change was effected by which, the Chairmanship of the Board, held previously by an Engineer Officer, was transferred to the Deputy Commissioner and President of the Municipality. The Health Officer and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner were made *ex-officio* members of the Board *vice* the Civil Surgeon. A Central Sanitary Board had been constituted with instructions to the Chief Engineer to furnish expert advice to the Board (*vide* Government Proceedings No. 3311-5—Ml. 440-07-05, dated the 29th September 1908).

6. The then Chief Engineer, in his Note dated the 27th April 1910 on the drainage of the City of Mysore, suggested the introduction of a complete separate underground pipe sewerage system for the City in place of the combined open surface drains and arterial pipe lines and the relegation of the surface drains already constructed to carry only storm water. after the completion of the new system. It was also recognized that, in the City of Mysore, owing to the natural slopes of the ground, masonary drains, to withstand the scouring velocities of storm water, were indispensable. Accordingly, a comprehensive programme for the sewage and other works in the City was drawn up at an estimated cost of Rs. 23,67,590 as detailed in the annexed Statement C, and submitted to Government who sanctioned them in their Proceedings No. 6831-5—Ml. 36-11-7, dated the 21st March 1912.

7. This formed, programme No. 2 of the Boards' operations. The City had been divided into six drainage areas for purposes of carrying out the various improvements formulated by the Committee appointed in 1902. Although areas Nos. I, II, III Part (1), IV, and Nazarbad including Ittigegud had undergone vast changes prior to this programme No. 2, both in respect of the acquisition and demolition of properties and of the construction of drains for the removal of sewage, the drainage areas No. III Part 2 (Devaraja Mohalla) comprising of blocks bordering the Sivarampet road and No. IV Drainage area (Krishnaraja and Fort Mohallas) lying to the south of the Chamaraja road, remained in as neglected a condition, as before. Detailed separate reports for all these areas are appended hereto.

No. I	Drainage Area.
,, II	do
,, III	do
,, IV	do
,, V	do
Ittigegud and Nazarbad	do

8. The Board's operations, so far confined to Sanitary works alone, were expanded by Government in Proceedings No. 3702-9—Ml. 163-14-1, dated the 6th November 1914, and its sphere of activities widened to tackle also with questions relating to works of public utility and those contributing to the aesthetic improvements of the City. This formed, programme No. 3.

9. To facilitate the carrying out of the several Schemes under the different programmes within a reasonable period of time, the usual grant of 3 lakhs of rupees which the Board was getting thereto, was raised to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs a year, in accordance with Government Proceedings No. 221-5—Ml. 51-14-63, dated the 12th July 1915. Under the same Order, a sum of Rs. 30,000 was placed at the disposal of the Chairman to construct model dwellings for housing the poor, before a Scheme on an elaborate scale could be undertaken; and it was the desire of the Government that their value, after disposing of them, should be recovered in easy instalments.

To carry out a number of more important and urgent works, though original in character but not falling under any of the regular programmes, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was ordered to be set apart annually out of the grant made to the Board, estimates for such special works being sanctioned by Government directly, the usual rules relating to works under the Board not applying to such cases.

10. The Government Orders of 6th November 1914, were slightly modified in their Proceedings No. 2051-7—P. W. 10008-14, dated the 23rd September 1916, by fixing the responsibilities for taking action in respect of each work, on the several officers noted against such work. It was mainly a modification of programme No. 3.

11. With the widened sphere of the operations of the Trust Board, the works undertaken by the Board under the three different programmes, both in respect of acquisition and construction are classified as per margin.

1. Acquisition of properties.
2. Construction works—
   (1) Extensions,
   (2) Drainage and Sewerage works,
   (3) Works of public conveniences and attractions,
   (4) Special works,
   (5) Miscellaneous works,
   (6) Productive works.

1. Acquisition of Properties.

12. The total amount of estimates sanctioned for the acquisition of properties in the different areas and Mohallas of the City is Rs. 36,82,852, the number of properties declared for acquisition being 7,933. Up to end of June 1920, the number of properties acquired was 7,005 ; 5,907 being out of the declared ones, and 1,098 acquired under mutual agreement. The total expenditure incurred on compensation and dismantling charges for both of these acquired properties was Rs. 23,53,933. The number of declared properties that still remain to be acquired is 2,026, mostly in Devaraja Mohalla (No. III Drainage area Part 2) and in Fort and Krishnaraj Mohallas, and the estimate for their acquisition is Rs. 7,38,512. Statement D gives the details of acquisition of properties.

13. Very little has been done in these areas by way of improvement, as is explained in the detailed reports relating to them. The present insanitary condition of the dwellings therein calls for immediate attention, which is imperative in the interests of the well-being of not only the localities concerned but also of the other areas of the City, so far improved at such great cost.

14. Owing to various other improvement works which the Board is obliged to take up, it has not been possible to set apart a fair allotment for acquisition purposes in these areas with the Board's limited resources, though this subject of acquisition stands first and foremost of all other improvements, none of which will be otherwise possible, and is most pressing. This dangerous state of affairs cannot be ameliorated unless and until the Board is better equipped with funds.

2. Construction Works.

15. (1) *Extensions laid out.*—To serve the needs of the displaced population from Mandi and Lashkar Mohallas in the early years of the Board's operations, (i) the New Idga Extension was laid out at an estimated cost of Rs. 79,931 including drainage and water supply. The whole of this extension is already inhabited with 560 newly built houses, affording inducement to others to own and build more houses even beyond the limits of the present extension which is now being farther expanded.

(ii) The Jalapuri Extension which had been previously laid out by the Municipality also afforded to a great extent accommodation for building 240 houses to the displaced persons from No. 1 Drainage area. This is likewise completely occupied and further expansion of it is under progress.

(iii) The Chamundi Extension (formerly known as Chatnahalli Extension) was laid out at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,12,348. Nearly 1,000 houses are in different stages of construction, a large number of them being completed and occupied. This extension being near the heart of the City, has of late become very popular and accordingly is also being expanded.

(iv) The New Doddaholagere Extension to the south of Weavers' Lines was formed to transplant the population from its original site (now included in the Lakshmipuram Extension) and 560 houses have sprung thereupon.

(v) The Weavers' Lines to the north of the New Doddaholagere Extension has been occupied by the middle class of people who have built 138 new houses therein and more are in course of construction.

(vi) Lakshmipuram Extension, with 41 Bungalows facing the Viceroy Road, has been one of the fashionable healthy localities. An expansion of this extension has been taken in hand and 32 sites formed, for the Ursu families displaced from the Fort, at an estimated cost of Rs. 38,000.

16. *New Extensions under contemplation.*—(i) *Alanhalli Extension.*—With the construction of New Body Guard Lines on the Karanji Tank side, the road up to Kurubarahalli and beyond, has latterly been greatly improved. A State Guests' Mansion is under construction in this Eastern Extension. Along the continuation of the Narasimharaja Boulevard up to this New Guests' Mansion, cottages and bungalows are being constructed, so that in course of time, this fine extension lying to the east of the Karanji Tank up to the Alanahalli Bungalow, will be studded with spacious bungalows and picturesque cottages.

(ii) *Vani Vilasa Mohalla.*—An extension to the north-west of the Railway Station, named the Vani Vilasa Mohalla, the formation of which has been sanctioned by Government at an estimate of Rs. 12,73,305, is being laid out to meet the increasing demand for house sites. This extension when laid out in full will cover an area of nearly 1,040 acres and will extend from near the third Maharajakumari Mansion up to Krishnarajammanni Tuberculosis Sanatorium, now nearing completion. This extension is the most popular of all. The layout of a portion of it immediately, in its first stage, has been sanctioned by Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,43,278, and sites have been formed and allotted.

Out of the extent of land on which this part of the extension comes, the State Railway Department has acquired a few survey numbers for erecting quarters for Railway Officers and officials and has already built a number of bungalows and houses.

The laying out of this important and large extension forms one of the productive works of the Board, contemplated to be financed from a separate source.

(iii) *Narasimharaja Mohalla.*—To accommodate the people to be displaced from the Mundi and Lashkar Mohallas while effecting further improvements thereat, an extension alongside of the Old Seringapatam Road, called the Narasimharaja Mohalla is being laid out, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,60,835. Here, 39 model Houses have been constructed at costs varying from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,200 and are available to such of the displaced persons from Mundi and Lashkar Mohallas as may be in need of them.

17. The total amounts sanctioned for laying out these different extensions and the total outlay up to June 1920, are Rs. 4,78,205 and Rs. 2,82,204 respectively, as shown in Statement E.

The Statement F shows the number of sites formed as 4,278, in various places, those disposed of as 3,294, and the balance still available as 984.

18. (i) *Improvement of Suburban villages.*—It will not be out of place to mention here that the question of improving some of the Suburban villages has been as seriously felt, as the necessity of improving the City itself. These villages, though isolated from the City limits by short distances, are practically portions of the City itself, as being situated within the Municipal boundary. It is from these villages that the City gets its major portion of milk and curds, the important products for human consumption. As the City gets, in addition, infection from these insanitary villages as well, it is to the interest of the City that these villages should also be improved.

A Sub-Committee appointed by the Board to inspect and report upon the condition of the Suburban villages, have reported that the villages of Padavarahalli, Vontikoppal and Kannegowdankoppal are very highly insanitary and that their condition should be improved at the earliest opportunity.

Kannegowdanakoppal and Padavarahalli are villages that have got a few stand pipes here and there for their water-supply which are very inadequate to the needs of the villagers.

Owing to their higher elevation, water from the service Reservoir does not easily rise to these levels and the difficulty felt by the villagers, specially those of Kannegowdankoppal, is enormous. During summer, one can see swarms of women and children carrying empty pots, going from door to door and begging for one or two potfulls of water for their daily use. The villages of Padayarahalli and Vontikoppal, however, have a few wells, but to keep them free from the epidemics of Cholera and other diseases, it is essential to extend an ensured supply of wholesome water from the City Storage Reservoir.

The problem of water-supply to the whole City with its various extensions is one of the important subjects of this Report which will be discussed presently.

Projects for the improvement of the Padavarahalli village with reference to (i) formation of a new extension to the west of the village, (ii) draining the village and improving the roads, (iii) removal of sullage and refuse matter, (iv) water-supply and lighting, have been under the consideration of the Board for some time past, but held up, alike so many other improvements, for want of funds.

An attempt, however, has recently been made to begin the operations of improvement to the Kannegowdankoppal village on a small scale and an estimate for Rs. 11,000 has been sanctioned by Government in Proceedings No. R. 11587—Ml. 21-19-39, dated the 5th April 1920; the scheme, at present, being only to open out a few roads and lanes for creating conservancy facilities.

Now that the layout of a large extension—the Vani Vilasa Mohalla—is fast progressing and with its formation the villages of Padavarahalli and Vontikoppal will be brought into closer contact with the City, it is imperative to take up their improvements also simultaneously.

(ii) *Formation of Industrial Suburbs.*—The Capital City is progressing in all activities. Within a few years it may become the seat of several industries. A Sandal Oil Factory is already established and is doing good work. The Railway workshop is rising to the South of this Factory. A large cotton and spinning mill called Krishnarajendra Mills, has been projected. The establishment of the Mysore Bank has stimulated enterprises. Sites are being selected for large Saw Mills. Besides these major industries, several smaller ones, in addition to the existing Rice mills, etc., are expected throughout the City. With the extension of the State Railway line and linking it up to Erode, the City will assume one of the foremost importance, with natural growth of commercial and industrial developments.

To provide accommodation for the vast number of mill hands and other labouring classes close by their working places, the Board has in contemplation the acquisition of an extensive plot of ground towards the Nachanahalli side for laying out needful extensions.

19. (2) *Drainage and Sewerage works.*—The schemes sanctioned from the years 1903 to 1910 for effecting the improvements of the different drainage areas, were for the acquisition and demolition of insanitary properties, inclusive of the drainage arrangements. The different improvement schemes sanctioned and worked out prior to the introduction of the underground or 'separate' pipe sewerage system into the City, at the aggregate estimate and out-lay of Rs. 27,02,634 and Rs. 22,77,113, respectively, are detailed in Statement B.

20. The system of drainage adopted, at the beginning was, what is known as the combined system, by which street surface drains were constructed with surki concrete and the surface rendered with cement. Arterial mains and sub-mains of underground pipes were also laid to receive the sewage from these drains to be led away to the several outfalls. These surface drains were also to serve for storm water. Silt-traps, leaping weirs, storm overflows, flush tanks and other appurtenances for this kind of drainage were also constructed in the areas in which this system was worked out. The amount that had been spent on such construction works out of the total sanctioned estimate of Rs. 27,02,634, prior to the introduction of the underground sewerage scheme, was Rs. 10,73,131.

21. Before the programme on the lines suggested by the then Chief Engineer was sanctioned by Government in 1912, such drains on combined system in more than half of the City had been constructed, the areas which remained without any improvement being No. III Drainage area Part 2 (blocks on the Sivarampet side) and No. IV Drainage Area (now Krishnaraja and Fort Mohallas).

22. Of the drains thus already constructed, those in No. I Drainage area, Nazarbadi and Ittigegud, showed signs of deterioration, owing to the material used, *viz.*, surki concrete, not standing the action of sewage. The surki plaster, rendered with cement, had therefore to be scraped off and the surface replastered with cement at an outlay of Rs. 58,863. Where this has been done, the drains are fairly all right and will continue to perform their functions for a few years more. The drains in No, II Drainage area are very badly deteriorated and require to be repaired immediately to keep them in working order, as the area is not provided with the underground sewers still. The necessity for maintaining the drainage works already constructed by the Board will be fully explained in the concluding paragraphs of this Report.

23. *Underground pipe sewerage system, and water-supply.*—The introduction of the underground or 'separate' system of sewerage, brought about a thorough change in the Board's Drainage works in the City, by which the areas that remained without any drains whatsoever were necessitated to be dealt with earlier than those already provided with the open drains under combined system. Accordingly, No. III Drainage area, parts 2 and 1, No. IV Drainage area, Nazarbad and Ittigegud, and No. V Drainage area were taken up in the order of their urgency, and underground sewers were laid in them. Statement G shows the estimates sanctioned and the amount spent for underground sewerage and Drainage works in the different drainage areas, aggregate estimate and outlay to end of June 1920, being Rs. 14,64,919 and Rs. 8,36,286 respectively.

24. The drainage works, as now existing are (1) the open surface drains connected with the arterial mains and submains, in some areas and (ii) the underground sewers with house connections tapping the sewage and sullage of each individual property, in others. As regards the underground sewers, the design adopted is to discharge 25 gallons per head of prospective population in 8 hours, the pipes running half full.

25. The success of the underground sewerage system depends on a sufficient quantity of water-supply and the tapping of each drop of sewage and sullage from individual houses. As it is, several of the houses, in the areas fully sewered and in the areas where the operations have just begun, are not in a fit condition to be provided with any connection whatsoever. Many of them are either rickety or are proposed for acquisition and are awaiting their turn for demolition. The present water-supply is quite inadequate even to meet barely the domestic needs of the City, and has to be enhanced immediately to render the system effective.

26. Though the ideal of the underground sewerage system can be reached only when each individual house has its suffciency of water-supply and is provided with flush latrine connected with the underground sewer direct, at least the public latrines which have already been constructed on the flush system at a cost of Rs. 35,000 and which have never been put to use, should be provided with enough of water immediately to keep them in working order. They cannot now be thrown open to the public as they cannot be flushed and cleansed without water. The flush tanks which are designed and constructed to assist the flow of sewage in pipes where the self-cleansing velocities are low, require likewise to be connected with water at a very early date.

Water-supply.

27. The present water-supply is estimated at 15 gallons per head per day which is hardly sufficient even for purely domestic purposes. The cry for water is growing more and more loud every day as the City is expanding in all directions. The water-supply to the City has for some time past been most precarious and utterly inadequate to meet the growing requirements. The Government have recently sanctioned an estimate for 15 lakhs of rupees for giving an increased supply. Before the work is started, it is desirable to consider what the immediate and future requirements of the City are.

28. The present population of the City may be taken at 1,00,000 including the near suburbs, now within the City limits, and it may be expected to rise to 1,25,000 in the next 20 years. Taking the present population into consideration, and allowing 20 gallons per head per day, the domestic needs of the people will require 2,000,000 gallons. As the underground pipe system of sewage has somewhat advanced and enabled people to use water closets, provision has to be made for water necessary for flushing the closets. With the usual allowance of 5 gallons per head for this item, half a million gallons of water are required

for this purpose. Allowance of 5 gallons for trade purpose and of another 5 gallons for other Municipal purposes will require 1 million gallons more. The total requirements will thus be $3\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons.

29. These figures are calculated to represent the consumption in the City and at present laid out portions of the extensions only. Provision has to be made for water necessary to the farther extensions which are being laid out, such as Alnahalli, new Idga, Narasimharaja and Vani Vilasa Mohallas, for the dairy farm at Rayanakere, for the Chamundi Hill, for the New camping ground towards Bannimantap, for bathing ponds, for watering the avenue trees, roads, Fort and other gardens and Parks. The consumption on these accounts even at a moderate estimate will be to nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions gallons.

30. Nothing short of a total supply of 5 million gallons of water per day for the next 20 years can therefore be considered satisfactory. If as a prudential measure, provision is made for 6 million gallons, it may carry us on for about 40 years.

31. Out of the 5 million gallons which will be the present demand or the demand in the immediate future, nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions alone need and should be filtered water and the remaining $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions may be unfiltered. Whether the latter $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons may be supplied through the existing mains which convey filtered water or whether a separate main has to be laid for conveying and distributing unfiltered water are points, which may, now with advantage, be considered. Taking the cost of filtration at 9 pies per 1,000 gallons, it will cost Rs. 70 per day, or Rs. 25,550 a year, for filtering $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons of water. Calculating interest at 5 per cent, a separate additional main for unfiltered supply can be laid, if it does not cost more than Rs. 5 lakhs.

32. With respect to the motors and pumps and the rising main, our present plant consists of three pumping units of $\frac{3}{4}$ millions capacity each, and the rising main can convey 2 million gallons daily. To pump up the required 5 million gallons, two additional power plants of three million gallon capacity each may be installed. This arrangement will provide sufficient stand bye. When the additional quantity up to 6 million gallons per day becomes necessary, one of the three existing units may be replaced by a three million gallon capacity pump.

33. With an 18″ main laid in addition to the existing 14″ main, a supply of 5 million gallons can be delivered. When in the course of the next 10 or 15 years, the existing main which is already over 25 years old, gives trouble and becomes unserviceable, it can be replaced by a 20″ main which by itself will deliver nearly 4 million gallons.

34. The estimate for Rs. 15 lakhs provides for an aggregate filtering capacity of $3\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons. This capacity may be sufficient for solely the filtered water-supply of the City. The supply required for flushing the underground sewer system, trade and other purposes do not seem to have been taken into account. If therefore there is to be no separate system for unfiltered water, an additional filtering capacity of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons is indispensable and has to be arranged for.

35. The City has now a low level service as well as a high level one. The low level Reservoir can hold one million gallons, and the high level one, only $\frac{1}{2}$ million. Water is pumped to the latter after filtration. In the sanctioned estimate, there appears to be a proposal for constructing an additional high level Reservoir close to the existing one. It follows, the pumping capacity from the filter has to be increased in order to feed this new Reservoir, as the present pump is being worked to its full limit to fill the existing Reservoir. May not the filters and settling tanks be all located, with advantage, in one place on the ridge near the high level Reservoir, doing away with the low level Reservoir? There will then be only one system of filtered water service and the inconvenient arrangement of filtering in one place and having the pure water tank in another place and the incidental extra expense and distraction of attention, will all cease to exist. There need be no apprehension about the present tanks and buildings being wasted, as they will all come in handy and be used for the improvements of the City. The old storage tanks and pure water Reservoir have all served their time in the Water-supply Department and may be transferred to the Trust Board. The existing four filter units can be removed and re-installed in the other place on the ridge. This question should first be considered carefully and after deciding it, the pumping plants and pipes for rising main should be ordered for, without any further loss of time.

36. In case the improvements herein suggested swell the cost beyond Rs. 15 lakhs, the distribution improvements estimated at Rs. 2·4 lakhs which can be taken up leisurely and the settling tanks costing another Rs. 2·4 lakhs can and may be omitted for the present.

37. On the decision to be arrived at for the location of the settling tanks and the storage Reservoir, will depend the nature of the layout of the second and final stages of Vani Vilasa Mohalla, the first stage of which is now in rapid progress.

38. It is therefore urgently necessary that the whole of the water works area should be closely and carefully inspected at once and the requisite extent of land reserved or at least roughly demarcated so as to fit in with the layout of this very important extension of the City.

(3) Works of Public Conveniences and Attractions.

39. Apart from the works coming under the regular programmes, the Board has had also to undertake latterly, as mentioned before, works adding to the public conveniences and attractions to the City. Estimates for such works were got sanctioned from time to time and are being worked out, as funds are available annually out of the grants made to the Board. The total amount hitherto sanctioned for them was Rs. 6,09,133 and the total outlay up to end of June 1920, was Rs. 4,11,489 as shown in Statement H, appended.

40. The works detailed in this Statement H, have all been completed, except the marginally noted ones which are in several stages of progress and two others, *viz.*,(i) widening and improving the Doddakere cross bund road and (ii) forming foot-paths along the old Travellers' Bungalow road from near the Mosque to the south-east corner of the Travellers' Bungalow, sanctioned for Rs. 11,540 and Rs. 6,338 respectively, which could not be taken up for want of funds. The estimate for the construction of the City Municipal Office sanctioned for Rs. 1,43,800 has subsequently been revised, for Rs. 2,98,200, and is pending sanction of the Government. The work is in active progress with an outlay of Rs. 1,10,000 and the building has come up to nearly the basement level. It is one of the works which has to be pushed through to completion early.

	Sanctioned amount Rs.
1. Improving the Square at the north-west corner of Government House compound	5 800
2. Construction of City Municipal Office ...	1,43,800
3. Improving the Devaraja Market ...	1,23,500
4. Planting Avenue Trees	22,800
5. Part filling up Purniah's Nalla ...	26,865
6. Extending the Sayaji Rao Road ...	16,620
7. Improvements to Hydergunta Road ...	4,975

Planting Avenue trees.—The estimate sanctioned for avenue was Rs. 22,800 and the outlay to end of June 1920 was Rs. 23,933. As arboriculture is one of the essential elements of town planning, more avenue trees have to be planted as good many roads are opened out and extensions formed. A fresh allotment for the next few years is required and an estimate therefor is under preparation.

Improving the Devaraja Market.—Against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,23,500, the outlay up to June 1920 was Rs. 77,508. The balance of Rs. 45,992 is available for working out the project during the next few years.

Extending the Sayaji Rao road and part filling in of the Purniah's Nalla.—These works were undertaken in connection with the sanitary requirements of the portion of the City that is coming into prominence towards this side. The Sayaji Rao road which stopped near the Mochi Ghat Police Station had to be extended northwards to afford communication with the expansion of the New Idga Extension and to connect it with the Vani Vilasa Mohalla springing up on the west of the Railway line. The existence of a deep insanitary Nalla by the side of this important road was a source of great nuisance and menace to the inhabitants of the surrounding locality. The filling in of this Nalla was therefore taken up advantageously with the extension of the road works, the amount spent to end of June 1920 being Rs. 14,427.

(4) Special Works.

41. These are works carried out from the Special grant of Rs. 25,000, annually set apart for works to be directly sanctioned by Government. Statement J, shows the different works undertaken, the amount sanctioned for each individual work and the amount expended on it. The total expenditure on such works has been Rs. 1,16,813 up to end of June 1920, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,35,371.

(5) *Miscellaneous Works.*

42. Statement K, shows the number of miscellaneous works carried out from the beginning of the Board's operations. The total amount spent on them is Rs. 1,08,224 out of Rs. 2,27,904 sanctioned.

(6) *Productive Works.*

43. For certain productive works under the consideration of the Board for some time past, the following schemes require special treatment for reasons explained hereunder: —

1st Scheme—Improvement to the Devaraja Market Square
2nd Scheme—Construction of the Devaraja Market
3rd Scheme—Housing the Poor
4th Scheme—Vani Vilasa Mohalla Extension.
5th Scheme—Acquisition of lands for further extensions.

44. (1) & (2) *Improvements to Devaraja Market Square and Devaraja Market.*—This work comprises both acquisition of properties in respect of the improvements to the Square as also the construction of new shop buildings thereat. Estimates for Rs. 2,96,400 for the former and Rs. 1,10,800 for the latter were sanctioned by Government as far back as August 1916 and June 1917 respectively. The consideration of the subject of financing these as well as several other important schemes in view, has necessitated the defferring of the works so long. These two works are of great importance to the City in its civic centre. Certain improvements of the Devaraja Market which forms one of the items under this scheme has already been effected to some extent, at Rs. 77,500. The improvements held in abeyance have to be pushed through as early as possible, as they are remúnerative works.

45. (3) *Housing the poor.*—The problem of securing houses by the poor and more particularly by persons of moderate and very limited means, is becoming more and more serious every day, as is the case of every other important town in India. The City of Mysore, in particular, has been feeling the pinch a great deal more, owing to various causes.

46. The City Improvement Trust Board, for carrying out the improvements formulated, have been acquiring a number of properties to remove congestion and to create conservancy facilities for the remaining houses. They have no doubt opened out extensions to accommodate such of the displaced persons, as are capable of building houses of their own and even extended their help by providing loans to some of them as were in need of them. Out of those who took up sites for building purposes, some were not benefited by the then existing loan rules, to the full extent; so they were necessitated to mortgage their properties and eventually got indebted to money-lenders and, in that process, a few of them even lost their houses.

47. As regards the properties that were acquired and demolished, several of them having been heavily encumbered, the owners in some cases either got nothing as compensation for their properties acquired, or the major portion, if not all, of the compensation amount went towards liquidating their debts, leaving them houseless.

48. Such of the displaced persons had therefore to seek shelter in rented houses as tenants along with their landlords themselves, thus overcrowding the already crowded houses, which it is one of the foremost objects of the Board to abate, and to such extent the end in view has been frustrated. Such course of events coupled with the acquisition of the remaining properties year after year out of those declared, and the required number of houses hot springing up *pari-passu* with the demolition of houses by the Trust Board agency, have all tended to raise the rents of buildings so as not to be within the means of ordinary citizens. There has further been a considerable influx of population of the class of traders and artisans owing to the developements of the City in many directions and of Government servants and Departmental employees. The absence of adequate number of houses for these people is another factor.

49. The economic and other causes governing the construction of new buildings have also had considerable bearing upon the abnormal inflation of rents. The high prices prevailing in the foodstuffs and other necessities of life, have been a further block in the way of owning suitable houses by the poor.

50. To counteract such disadvantages to some extent and to bring down the rents o buildings, as far as possible, it has been under the consideration of the Trust Board to construct a number of houses departmentally to be given to the houseless poor, recovering their value

in easy monthly instalments. Such houses may range from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800 and in some cases up to Rs. 1,200 so as to be accessible to poor and middle class persons for whom they are intended. A beginning may be made with the construction of some 500 of such houses in areas under the operations of the Board as well as in the extensions, where sites are still available.

51. For people who already own sites but are unable to build houses, advance of loans, as was hitherto done by the Board, may be made to induce and help them to build their own houses.

52. (4 & 5) *Vani Vilasa Mohalla Extension and Acquisition of lands for further extensions*—Of the extensions under contemplation, the Vani Vilasa Mohalla, the whole formation of which may cost over 13 lakhs of rupees is the most popular and first in importance.

The expansions of Chamundi Extension, New Idga Extension and Narasimharaja Mohalla are already engaging the attention of the Board.

The formation of Industrial suburbs, to accommodate the labour classes of the several industries that are coming into existence, has also to be dealt with in the very near future.

53. To facilitate providing accommodation for not only the families 'unhoused' by the operations of the Trust Board, but also for people who have no houses of their own in the City and who are harassed by their rackrenting landlords, extensions on elaborate scale are necessary. Lands required for the purpose will have therefore to be acquired and paid for at no distant date so as to be handy for the Board's operations in laying out new extensions and expansions of the existing ones. Since the prices of lands are in the ascendency, any delay in their acquisition will only tend to jeopardize the Board's operations in laying out such extensions.

54. To meet the expenditure on such productive works involving heavy outlay, which is indispensable and only essential in the interests of the well being of the Citizens, a scheme for raising a loan to the extent of 20 lakhs of rupees is being formulated, in persuance of suggestions conveyed in Government Proceedings No. 6822-8—Ml. 142-19-1, dated the 11th December 1919.

55. *Proposed outfalls.*—In connection with the laying out of the Vani Vilasa Mohalla and the Narasimharaja Mohalla, the question of linking up the sewage of these extensions with the main outfalls of the City has also to be considered, as it is advantageous to have common outfalls for its disposal.

56. The City of Mysore has been divided into 5 drainage areas for the purposes of working out a drainage scheme. No. 1 Drainage area is on the north and drains to the Cauvery basin while the other drainage areas drain into the Kabbani basin.

57. The main sewers of the drainage areas Nos. II to V are finally connected to a septic tank built at the south-east end of the City where the sewage is liquified and further purified by land filtration on a Sewage Farm laid out below the Septic Tank.

As regards No. I. Drainage area there are now as many as 5 outfalls. A small macerating tank deals with the sewage of portion of Idga Extension; a liquifying tank behind the Jail septicises the sewage of a major portion of this area, the sewage of the Jail being taken across the Seringapatam road and let into the *halla* passing near the Erangere entrance without any treatment; a small dosing filter is constructed just to the north of the Rampart; and the sewage of Jalapuri Extension is treated in a continuous filter with Stoddart's distributors. There is no land treatment in any of these outfalls.

58. The inconvenience of having so many small units for the disposal of sewage of No. I Drainage area and the nuisance caused by them were felt at the time of completion of these works and a scheme for linking up these units was prepared along with the estimate for laying underground pipe sewers for the first drainage area. The proposal was to abandon the septic tank behind the Jail and to continue the outfall sewer to near the Erangere entrance. The line tapping the sewage from the Jail premises, the effluent from the dosing filter to the north of the Rampart and the sewage main from the Jalpuri Extension, were to be linked on to this main outfall at a point near the Erangere entrance. The Jalapuri main, now terminating in the Stoddart filter, lies in a separate sub-series of the Cauvery basin and for linking this with the general outfall, the ridge on which the Isolation Hospital is situate

has to be cut through with a maximum cutting of nearly 30 feet. The Idga Extension sewer with the present macerating tank, was left to continue separately as at present.

59. The estimate for laying underground pipe sewers for No. 1 Drainage area and linking up of their outfalls has not yet been submitted for sanction. Meanwhile the whole subject of the linking up requires revision owing to the expansion of the City towards Narasimharaja Mohalla. The cutting originally proposed for connecting the outfall at the Jalapuri Valley with the one near the Erangere entrance, will run right across the now partly laid out Narasimharaja Mohalla. Further the levels of some parts of this extension do not permit of the sewage therefrom being taken to the originally proposed common outfall near the Toll-gate without extremely prohibitive cutting. Further consideration is therefore necessary to meet the altered conditions.

60. The layout of Vani Vilasa Mohalla Extension and the expansion of Idga Extension also necessitate such consideration. A comprehensive Scheme for the disposal of sewage of the whole City and part of the future extensions must therefore be thought out early and settled.

61. As the ridge line separating the Cauvery and Kabbani basins runs nearly east to west across the Mysore City, two main outfalls are indicated. The septic tank at the end of the southern outfall can receive all the sewage of the portion of the City lying on the Kabbani basin. Though there are several minor valleys in the Cauvery basin, all of them finally unite at a place sufficiently near the City; so it is possible for having one common outfall for the northern portions of the City lying on the Cauvery basin.

62. Of the present 5 outfalls on the north of the City, 3 can easily be linked to one outfall near the Erangere Toll-gate. The other two will be the Jalapuri outfall terminating in the Stoddart's filter and the Idga outfall terminating in a macerating tank near the Purniah's Nalla. Three more new extensions have to be considered for sewage treatment and they are Narasimharaja Mohalla, expansion of Idga Extension and Vani Vilasa Mohalla.

63. Narasimharaja Mohalla is on the ridge separating the Jalapuri Valley in which the Stoddart's filter is built and the Erangere Valley running parallel to the Seringapatam road. Portion of this extension therefore drains into one valley and another portion into the other. The Stoddart's filter can be abandoned and the Jalapuri outfall sewer continued along the valley up to the eastern extremity of the extension and after receiving all the sewage of half this extension can be taken in contour to the north. If a common outfall for the Idga Septic Tank, Jail sewage and the filter near the Rampart wall is continued along the Erangere valley, it would receive the sewage of the western half of the Narasimharaja Mohalla. If it is taken further along the Erangere valley, it would meet the outfall sewer of Jalapuri and the eastern half of the Narasimharaja Mohalla at a point above the Kesare village.

64. The outfall sewer now terminating in the macerating tank to the north of the Rampart wall may be extended farther north to receive the sewage of the newly enlarged Idga Extension. The sewer may then be taken along the valley to near the Boppanahallikere and after crossing the Seringapatam road join the outfall sewer along the Erangere valley.

65. The Vani Vilasa Mohalla is partly on the Cauvery basin. The sewage of the northern portion of it can be taken along the valley leading to Boppanahallikere and after joining the sewage main from the Idga Extension meet the outfall sewer proposed along the Erangere valley.

66. The sewage of the other portion of the Vani Vilasa Mohalla has to be taken along the Kukkarahalli valley receiving the sewage of Vontikoppal and Padavarahalli villages. After leaving Padavarahalli, the outfall would pass in contour along the margin of the Kukkarahalli Tank, and crossing the tank bund go down the valley to the west of the Government Branch Press up to Kannegowdanakoppal, where it would turn east along the southernmost 100 feet road across the Railway crossing. From there it can be linked on to the outfall sewer in the Lakshmipuram valley.

67. *Summary.*—The works executed by the Trust Board may be summed up under two major heads (1) acquisition of properties and (2) construction works. Statement M, shows that an expenditure of Rs. 49,05,397 has been incurred till the end of June 1920, on works sanctioned from time to time at an aggregate estimate of Rs. 92,92,836, and that a balance of Rs. 44,70,020 is required for finishing the incomplete works, including Rs. 16,80,268 for productive works already sanctioned.

68. As there is a separate proposal to finance the productive works, by the City Municipal Council raising a debenture loan of Rs. 20 lakhs, Rs. 16,80,268 required for them may be eliminated from the total sum of Rs. 44,70,020 required for all the incomplete sanctioned works, leaving a balance of Rs. 27,89,752 for the rest of them.

69. All the improvements so far effected may be considered only partial, as a great many more works will have to be carried out to achieve the object in view and get a radical and effective aspect of the improvements to the City. The various contemplated works, enumerated in Statement N, are therefore necessary in the interests of such desired effect, and they are estimated to cost Rs. 31,08,816--Rs. 11,37,500 for productive works and Rs. 19,71,316 for other works.

70. Thus the total amounts required for productive and other works in future will be Rs. 28,17,768 and Rs. 47,61,068 respectively as per Abstract Statement O, with an additional sum of about Rs. 12,60,000 for the usual tools, plant, establishment and other incidental charges; leaving out the amount of Rs. 28,17,768 required for productive works to be financed by the Loan Scheme, the balance required for other works will be Rs. 60,21,068, or an average of about Rs. 4 lakhs annually during the next 15 years.

71. With Rs. 4 lakhs per annum, a sum slightly more than the usual grant from Government, the Trust Board will be able to complete all the contemplated works in about 15 years more. For the incomplete sanctioned works alone, Rs. 27,89,752 has to be provided for at any rate, with the usual requisite incidental charges of Rs. 12,00,000, or in all about Rs. 40 lakhs which will be nearly Rs. 2¾ lakhs per annum during the next 15 years. It is only for other works under contemplation, estimated at about Rs. 30 lakhs, that Government have to extend their help, keeping in view, as they have hitherto done, the interests of the Citizens and the better sanitation of the City, which, otherwise, will only remain imperfect after already having incurred heavy expenditure.

72. *Conclusion.*—In urging the necessity for carrying out the various improvements still in view, the following schemes are of paramount importance to achieve better results of sanitation of this Capital City, which has been the aim of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja from a very long time—to render it healthy as well as beautiful.

(i) Housing the poor.
(ii) Adequate wholesome water-supply.
(iii) Proper and effective sewage.
(iv) Provision for extensions.

The open surface drains already constructed in certain areas, where the underground sewerage system has not as yet been introduced and which have now been doing the double function of carrying the sewage as well as the storm water, and which owing to the nature of the materials used have not withstood in some places the action of sewage these many years and are deteriorating day by day, require to be attended to forthwith.

Whether the underground sewerage system is to be worked out in the remaining portions of the City or deferred till ensuring an adequate water-supply, these open surface drains, in any case, will have to be kept up. In one case, they will be relegated to carry the strom water and in the other they will continue as double functionaries. At any rate, it will be a long time to completely lay the underground sewers in these areas and relieve the open drains from such functions. So long, therefore, and even afterwards, repairs to keep them up in working order are essential and imperative.

MYSORE,
1st April 1921.

C. SRIKANTESVARA AIYAR,
Chairman,
Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

No. I Drainage Area of the Mysore City.

Portions of Lashkar and Mandi Mohallas.

1. *General.*—This area comprising 11 blocks (Blocks Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 29 and 30) extends northward from the Bakshi Budankhan street up to the Rampart Wall road and includes the whole of the New Idga Extension, and comprises houses of poorer classes of people.

Acquisition of properties.—So far as the acquisition of properties in this area is concerned, there is little to be said, as full details are furnished in the Note for No. II. Drainage area, under "Acquisition," except that the New Idga Extension was formed to accommodate the displaced people from this area. Some of the families displaced here, were also provided for, in the Jalapuri Extension which had been previously laid out by the Municipality.

2. *Experimental houses constructed.*—Experimental houses of 3 different designs were constructed to serve not only as models for people to build in the extensions but also as an inducement to others to build their own houses, seeing how such departmental houses are being readily taken up by the houseless persons. Eighty-six experimental houses were constructed at an outlay of Rs. 18,861, 62 houses in the New Idga Extension, and 24 in the Jalapuri Extension. All of them were quickly disposed off, and people are now living in them.

3. *Drainage Works.*—The sanitary improvements originally sanctioned for this area was Rs. 99,467, including the cost of compensation for properties amounting to Rs. 43,602. The drainage works estimated to cost Rs. 55,865, were increased to Rs. 59,405, as per revised estimate sanctioned in Government Proceedings No. 7258-60—Ml. 208-06-4, dated the 21st February 1907.

The drains constructed were with machine ground surki concrete and plastered over with surki mortar with cement rendering. The cement rendering, not standing the action of sewage, had since to be replastered with cement at an estimated cost of Rs. 24,440.

Disposal of sewage.—The sewage from this area had to be disposed off by different outfalls, as it could not be taken to one and the same main outfall serving for all the other portions of the City.

The Septic Tank in the new Idga Valley behind the Jail, receives the sewage of major portion of No. I Drainage area and that of the New Idga Extension, the effluent from which escapes in the valley below. The Stoddart's filter has been serving for the Jalapuri Extension; the dosing filter along side of the Seringapatam road below the Rampart wall and the macerating tank near Jalagar lines of the New Idga Extension serve for smaller portions of the area, and the effluent from these escape into their respective valleys.

4. *New Idga Extension.*—The new Idga Extension, inclusive of the drainage works and supply of water, was formed at an estimated outlay of Rs. 79,931. A further expansion round the Idga, though forming a part of a later stage of the original scheme for the layout of Vani Vilasa Mohalla, has become an urgent necessity to serve for the displaced population of Mandi and Lashkar Mohallas whose houses are being acquired for further improvements of those areas, and is therefore being laid out.

5. *Filling in of Purniah's Nalla.*—So far back as 1906-07 a portion of Purniah's Nalla from near the Mochi Ghat Police Station was countergraded at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,470.

The proposal for completely filling up this drain was held up for some time as the then estimate cost of nearly a lakh of rupees was considered prohibitive. Owing to the recent extension of the Sayaji Rao road from the Mochi Ghat Police Station northwards and the springing up of several decent dwelling houses since then, the question has had to be taken up again in the interests of health of the inmates of these houses and of those in the surrounding areas. The Nalla is now being gradually filled in with the earth available from the cutting of this extension of the road and the levelling of the grounds to the west of the Nalla, at an estimated cost of Rs. 24,600.

6. *Underground pipe sewers.*—This is the only area in which no action has yet been taken to provide underground sewerage, partly owing to the drainage system already provided being somewhat still effective and partly to the difficulty of providing funds out of the limited resources of the Board.

7. It is under contemplation to have one or two more common outfalls, to the north of the City, connecting the sewage of (1) Vani Vilasa Mohalla, (2) New Idga Extension, (3) No. I Drainage Area, (4) Narasimharaja Mohalla and (5) Jalapuri Extension. The subject is being investigated with regard to its possibility or otherwise.

8. The old travellers' bungalow road which forms the eastern boundary of this area, being one of the important roads of the City has been improved, by realignment of the road with 15', foot-paths on both sides, setting back the compound wall of the Cemetery along side it and forming decent cottage sites on both sides of it.

9. The Narasimharaja Mohalla Extension is being laid out to the east of the old travellers' bungalow, where 39 model houses have been constructed, to be offered, in the first instance to those whose houses are to be acquired in Mandi and Lashkar Mohallas.

10. The Kalyani in front of the Barr Lines has to be filled in, and an estimate for it for Rs. 5,000, is before Government pending sanction.

No. II Drainage Area of the Mysore City.

Mandi and Lashkar Mohallas.

1. *General.*—This area comprising 23 blocks (blocks Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31 and Silledar lines) forms one of the largest and very highly congested areas of the City and extends from Bakshi Budankhan street on the north, to the Hospital road on the south. The area comprises 23 blocks, which after the formation of the City Improvement Trust Board have undergone a very radical change in respect of both the removal of congestion and drainage improvements, though several places still require further treatment.

2. *Acquisition.*—The original scheme sanctioned by Government for Rs 5,43,319 in Proceedings No. 6772-3—11-04-5, dated the 6th February 1905, provided Rs. 2,75,604 for compensation for acquisition of properties including dismantling and removal of debris. The number of properties originally proposed for acquisition was 876. As the work proceeded, the necessity for acquiring more properties which had not been included in the original proposals was felt and such acquisitions were from time to time proposed and notified.

3. During subsequent years, this area for purposes of acquisition, went by the name of Mandi and Lashkar Mohallas and accounts are being maintained accordingly. The total number of properties originally and subsequently notified for acquisition were 2,778 and the estimated cost of their acquisition was Rs. 4,22,045, as shown in Statement D. Some of the properties not found to be required for acquisition were withdrawn from the notifications. Deducting the number of properties hitherto acquired and the number withdrawn, there still remain 198 properties to be acquired for completing the proposals. The total outlay on their acquisitions up to end of June 1920 is Rs. 4,27,489.

4. Despite such large clearance there are in this area, yet a large number of highly insanitary buildings which require entire removal. They are not in a condition to be improved by the owners in respect of their sanitation as most of them are far below the standard of dwellings which can be considered sanitary.

The Doddapetta road itself which is the main thoroughfare running through this area, has on both sides of it, specimens of such unsightly and insanitary buildings. Being on such important road, their acquisitions are costly—an estimate for removal of even a few o them comes to Rs. 2,36,312. Proposals in respect of similar properties which fall, far short of the standard of sanitary dwellings in other portions of this area are also healthy suggestions. Heavy as the cost will be, it is only secondary, compared to the interests and the well being of the people who are harassed, year after year with the dire epidemics of Plague, Cholera, Phthisis, etc. The displaced people can build their houses in the Narasimharaja Mohalla Extension and the New Idga Extension which are specially designed for them. But, it is all a matter of time and funds.

5. *Drainage.*—The sewerage of this area was treated by, what is called, the 'combined'

system of sewerage, which consisted of main sewers of stoneware pipes laid underground and open concrete surface drains for streets and roads.

Out of Rs. 5,43,319, sanctioned for all sanitary improvements in this area, construction of drains alone was estimated at Rs. 2,53,897 excluding contingencies, and the outlay to end of June 1920, is Rs. 2,39,915 as per Statement B, appended.

6. The drains were of surki concrete, surface rendered smooth with cement. Flushing tanks were constructed wherever the drains had flat slopes and no self cleansing velocities, and other requisites for this class of open drainage system were also provided. The whole system is working fairly in some places. Public latrines on the flush system were constructed, but are not thrown open for public use, for want of water connections due to scarcity of water-supply. The estimate provided Rs. 12,266 for a Septic Tank, which has not been constructed as being considered unnecessary.

7. In supersession of thus worked out combined system, the new scheme of underground sewerage for the whole City, approved by Government in their Proceedings No. 6831-5—Ml. 136-11-7, dated the 21st March 1912, provided an amount of Rs. 3,09,087 for re-sewering this area. This estimate was subsequently revised to Rs. 4,30,015 and was sanctioned by Government in Proceedings No. 3187-9—23-17-64, dated the 28th August 1918. A beginning was made in the laying of such underground sewers and an outlay of Rs. 78,857 up to end of June 1920, was incurred. For scarcity of water-supply and want of funds, further work has been deferred.

8. *Present condition of drainage.*—Meanwhile, the surki concrete drains in many places have all disintegrated, owing to the action of sewage, and have considerably been damaged. Some repairs to the very badly deteriorated drains were done and the rest held up for want of funds. Now that the underground sewerage work is also deferred, it was considered advisable to completely repair the damaged drains by re-plastering them with cement mortar, so that they may serve, to lead sewage till the underground pipe sewers are laid and afterwards act as storm water drains which would also be required any way.

With such object in view, an estimate for Rs. 44,000, for re-plastering the surki concrete drains of this area, wherever they have been very badly damaged, was submitted to Government at their instance, through the Chief Engineer, and is awaiting consideration and orders.

9. *Storm water drains.*—The main storm water drain of this area, which runs from near the Motchighat Police Station across the Wellington Lodge Compound and the People's Park up to the Hardinge Circle, was improved. Two estimates were sanctioned, one for slabbing the bed of the drain around the Hardinge Circle, at Rs. 10,106, and another for improving the remaining length of the drain from the Wellington Lodge up to the Hardinge Circle, at Rs. 24,450. A portion of the drain which runs in the Government House compound and meets this main drain was taken up for improvement as suppemental to the latter estimate and was sanctioned for Rs. 3,740. The total outlay on the improvement of this drain has been Rs. 38,640 to end of June 1920. It is still far from satisfactory and gets badly silted up after each rain, entailing constant removal of silt at enormous cost which the Municipality can hardly be expected to incur— about Rs. 500 each time— besides washing down lot of sewage from the incomplete, damaged and unsewered area above Motchighat Police Station to Doddakere, which consequently, still gets very badly polluted. A suitable scheme to put an end to this defect and nuisance has to be devised.

No. III. Drainage Area of the Mysore City—Part 2.

Devaraja Mohalla.

1. *General.*—This area comprises 12 blocks—(blocks Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 56 and 57) and is situate between the Railway Station road on the north side, up to the Jaganmohan Palace and the Marimallappa's High School on the south and between the Viceroy and Sayaji Rao roads.

The major portion of this area, especially the blocks on either side of the Sivarampet road, consists of highly insanitary buildings. It has undergone very little improvement, ever since the formation of the Board. Houses are huddled up and the old state of insanitary condition still continues. Radical improvements in these blocks by removing congestion and providing proper drainage is an urgent necessity.

2. *Acquisition.*—So far as the acquisition of properties is concerned, this area which, according to the original proposals of the Board, went by the name of No. III Drainage area Part 2, was in subsequent years styled as Devaraja Mohalla, to fall in with the names of the Mohalla occurring in the Municipal records. Houses which were notified according to drainage areas and blocks for acquisition purposes have latterly been rewritten according to mohallas.

3. The City Improvement Committee appointed before the formation of the Trust Board proposed the acquisition and demolition of 276 properties, at an estimated cost of Rs. 59,219. The proposals consisted of opening out a number of roads and conservancy lanes and also removal of certain insanitary houses here and there. When the subject came up before the Board, they considered that a careful revision of the whole area was necessary with a view to additional clearance. The Board accordingly proposed removing *en bloc* of certain houses on the ground that they were unfit for habitation. This entailed an addition of 739 properties over the original proposal making a total of 1,015 properties to acquire.

The scheme for the acquisition and removal of these properties was sanctioned by Government, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,79,585 in Proceedings No. 59, 50-3—Ml. 229-07-2, dated the 20th December 1907.

4. For want of funds, the acquisition of the notified properties in this area has been very slow, taking up sparingly only such of the properties as were required for immediately opening out a very few lanes. The Statement D shows that the total number of such houses acquired up to end of June 1920, was 671 and the amount spent Rs. 1,87,616.

5. The early acquisition and removal of the remaining properties out of those duly notified, are necessary in the interests of better sanitation of this area.

6. *Drainage.*—The original scheme of drainage for this entire area, provided open surface drains with surki concrete and other works pertaining to such kind of sewerage, as silt traps, flushing tanks, sub-soil drains, dust bins, road tunnels, septic tanks and the like, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,00,984.

This scheme had been approved of by the Chief Engineer. While actually submitting the estimate for the drainage works of the area, cement concrete drains were proposed to be constructed in lieu of the surki concrete ones originally proposed, recommending at the same time cement mortar for all other works instead of surki mortar. The estimate so revised which amounted to Rs. 82,800 was submitted to Government and was sanctioned by them in their Proceedings No. 5687-90—265-09, dated the 6th January 1910. In this revised scheme the construction of two septic tanks costing Rs. 40,000 and 5 tunnels at Rs. 1,000 were omitted as not being then required.

7. About that time the subject of providing a 'separate system' of underground sewerage for the whole City was under contemplation, on the lines suggested by the then Chief Engineer, Mr. (now Sir.) M. Visvesvaraiya, in his Note dated the 27th April 1910, on the sanitary improvements of the Mysore City. Pending consideration of such 'separate' system of underground sewerage which was being formulated, the question of providing this area with surface drains was given up.

Meanwhile, a comprehensive programme was sanctioned by Government in their Proceedings No. 6831-5—Ml. 136-11-7, dated the 21st March 1912, for carrying out the different works under such new 'separate' system of underground drainage. In pursuance thereof, an estimate for Rs. 1,24,497 for laying pipe sewers for this area was sanctioned by Government in Proceedings No. 2262-5—Ml. 78-12-8, dated the 11th September 1912.

8. Though the clearance of congestion and acquisition of houses were very slow, and the opening out of the area had not sufficiently progressed, the pipe sewers were laid, in greater part of it at a cost of Rs. 93,293. House connections were also given to some houses, but a large number of them could not be given any, owing to their poor and miserable

condition, utterly unfit to have any connections, and to their defective internal drainage arrangements, etc.

So far therefore as the drainage of this area is concerned the remaining lengths of pipe line have to be laid and the sewage that is now flowing in the Storm Water Drains in the unsewered portions of the area, will have to be tapped and led into the sewer lines to remove what has become a great nuisance, causing no little unhealthiness and discomfort to the locality.

9. This is one of the areas very highly congested, devoid of any proper drainage facilities for the already huddled up houses. Even the small endeavour made to connect some of their sewages with street sewers partially laid, has not been quite successful, owing partly to incomplete and defective arrangements and partly to the habits of people, throwing anything and everything into the house connection chambers which get choked up, causing the sewage of the houses to overflow the chambers into the streets, rendering it intolerable for human habitation. This area, already sewage sodden for ages, is still in the same insanitary condition, rendered worse, if any, by various dilapidated and tumbled down houses and unconserved and neglected spots. Several of the houses are also of a very inferior type having no conservancy arrangements whatsoever, and are the hotbed of plague and other epidemic diseases, frequently recurring and always menacing the health of the City. It is therefore imperative to carry out urgently, at least the Board's proposals in respect of the acquisition of the properties that have already been notified.

Necessary lanes, for creating drainage and conservancy facilities to the houses which would remain after the operations, can then be opened out.

10. As regards the other portion of this area, No. III. Drainage area Part I (which extends from the Sayaji Rao road eastward up to the Government House road and from the Town Magistrate's Court road, Rave Street and Gulur Subbanna's Street southward, up to the Albert Victor road, and comprising of blocks Nos. 1, 33, 32, 34, 35, 53 and 85), the properties acquired have been included in the item of the acquisitian of properties in Lashkar Mohalla. One marked improvement effected in this area is the complete wiping off of the very small and highly insanitary houses which lay where the present shops on the Sayaji Rao road are constructed and which in pre-improvement period was called the "Ganigarkeri". With their removal, a complete transformatian has taken place.

11. The drainage adopted in this portion was of the 'combined system' and unlike No. II Drainage area, the drains were constructed with cement concrete instead of surki concrete, as sufficient experience had been gained when the area was handled for drainage that the surki concrete would not stand the action of sewage. This area has also been sewered with the underground pipe or 'separate' system in all its details and therefore requires no further treatment in this direction.

No. IV. Drainage area of the Mysore City.

Krishnaraja and Fort Mohallas.

1. *General.*—This area comprises of 27 blocks—(blocks Nos. 55, 58, 59A, 59B 60 and 63, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 69A, 69B, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 80, 82, 83, 86, 87, 85, and part of Chamundi Extension) consisting of two distinct portions, one extending from Public Offices up to the Maharaja's Sanskrit Collage with the Chamaraja 100′ road as the southern boundary and the other southwards of Chamaraja road extending from the ridge line which runs from Sita Vilasa Dharmasala and through Lakshmipuram Extension up to the Doddakere bund. Of the former, the portion lying between the Narayanasastry road and the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, has undergone some improvements in respect of acquisition and removal of properties, leaving out the rest, as it is comparatively of recent growth, fairly ragularly laid out, with proper conservancy facilities, etc.

2. In the latter area is situate the present Lakshmipuram Extension, wherein is to be seen the marked improvements effected by the Trust Board during the first few years of its formation, and which is a unique record of the work done by the Board. Here stood the

Old Dodda Holageri with a large number of small insanitary and indecent houses which were removed *en block* and the displaced families transplanted in a well laid out plot of ground to the south-west of the City on the east of the Nanjangud Railway line and south of the Weavers' Lines.

The area, generally known as Sunnadakeri, Rachawar and Bestageries, comprising of blocks Nos. 69B, 78, and 79 to the east of the New Pindaragere road between the Chamaraja and Vani Vilasa roads, has been undergoing some change. The other portions also are being handled and the removal of congestion is going on, though slowly.

3. *Acquisition of properties.*—A scheme for the acquisitton and demolition of insanitary houses in a portion of the Krishnaraja Mohalla comprising of blocks Nos. 60 and 63, 69A, 64, 62, and 59B, was sanctioned by Government in proceedings No. Fl. 6046-9 Ml. 204-06, dated the 6th February 1907, at an estimated cost of Rs 82,710. As per this scheme, 510 properties were proposed for acquisition ; and some more were subsequently notified for acquisition for clearing congestion and creating a site for the construction of the City Municipal Office. Altogether, 574 properties have been acquired at an outlay of Rs. 1,62,221, to end of June 1920. *Vide* Statement D. A second scheme for improving the area comprising of blocks 69B, 78 and 79 forming another part of the Krishnaraja Mohalla, familiarly called Sunnadakeri, Rachawar and Bestagaries, was sanctioned by Government in Proceedings No. 10250-2—Ml. 78-12, dated the 15th April 1914, at an estimated cost of Rs. 74,727 including supplemental properties proposed. The total number of properties proposed as per this scheme was 577. The outlay incurred up to end of June 1920, in acquiring 343 properties was Rs. 78,075.

4. One of the proposals in submitting this scheme for the sanction of Government was, that, after opening out the required number of roads and conservancy lanes in the cleared area sanitary dwellings ought to be constructed in available vacant spaces and given over to the displaced persons, in lieu of money compensation. In sanctioning the scheme, Government have asked for definite proposals in the matter. While this subject is engaging the attention of the Board, another large scheme for housing the poor at 5 lakhs of rupees is under consideration of Government. An attempt has also been made to construct a few sanitary houses in the different portions of the City, at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,000 to serve as models, for such private individuals as might wish to construct their houses. Out of the 14 such model houses already built, all have been disposed of to people who owned no houses in the City, except two which are still remaining in the Chamundi Extension.

Now that the housing problem in the City has become very difficult, partly owing to the required number of houses not springing up *pari passu* with the acquisition and demolition of houses by the Trust Board and partly due to various economic causes and other influences governing the construction of new buildings, the rents of houses have risen abnormally high, so as not to be within the means of ordinary citizens. It has consequently led also to considerable over-crowding, which is one of the main objects of the Trust Board to abate.

5. A third scheme for acquisition in the remaining portions of Krishnaraja Mohalla and Fort Mohalla, both together, forming a portion of No. IV Drainage area and extending from the Chamaraja road southwards, was sanctioned by Government in Proceedings No. 3650-1—Ml. 24-15-125, dated the 6th December 1916, for Rs. 3,10,850. It provided for the acquisition of 653 properties. The total number of properties acquired in this area to end of June 1920, is 97 at an outlay of Rs. 43,580.

More properties were also proposed for acquisition and have been notified. The Statement D, shows the total number of properties proposed under each scheme including the additional ones as 1,740, their total estimated cost as Rs. 4,68,287, and the booked outlay up to end of June 1920, as Rs. 2,83,876.

6. *Drainage.*—A scheme amounting to Rs. 3,64,410 for laying the underground pipe or 'separate' system of sewers was sanctioned in Government Proceedings No. 12944-6—Ml. 50-13-47, dated the 20th June 1914. The total expenditure, up to end of June 1920, is Rs. 2,93,370. The major portion of the area is yet to be sewered which is impossible, unless the roads and lanes proposed to be opened out after the demolition of houses and buildings to be constructed are attended to first and foremost. The sewage of unconnected houses flows through the earthen drains along the roads and lanes already formed rendering the area uninhabitable and human life a misery.

This area also remains in as neglected and insanitary condition as the Devaraja Mohalla. Most of the houses are dilapidated and in a tottering condition and people are at a disadvantage to improve them, for fear of acquisition by the Board, while the Board on the other hand finds it not possible to acquire immediately, at least, the decaying houses, for want of adequate funds. In the interests of peace, contentment and sanitation of the locality, it is essential that the Board should be enabled to go on with the improvement works more quickly.

7. *Storm Water Drains.*—The Benneharadanahalli Feeder Channel, a contour drain which was once feeding the Doddakere was abandoned and the channel countergarded at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,680, which formed part of the estimate sanctioned in Government Proceedings No. 10066-8—Ml. 50-13-27, dated the 7th April 1914, for Rs. 25,383, for improving the flood water drains in this area. The other portion of the estimate for Rs. 14,703, was for constructing a masonry drain with sized stone sides and slabbed bed with a central cement drain, in the main valley of the area.

There is also a proposal to improve similarly, the main storm water drain of the area which runs from the Viceroy road, through Subbarayanakere and along the Chamaraja road, and skirting the Palace Karuhatti and flowing into Doddakere. It is a source of bad pollution of this otherwise beautiful tank, which is one of the chief attractions of the City, and has to be put an end to as early as possible.

A small length, behind the Fort Police Station up to its fall into Doddakere, was improved recently, at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,674, sanctioned in Government Proceedings No. 15054-56—Ml. 24-18-52, dated the 23rd May 1919. A certain length of the drain, from its crossing with the Chamaraja road, towards its downstream side, will have to be deviated so as to permit of suitable building or cottage sites being formed to face the Chamaraja road, the present space between it and the drain being too narrow to allow of such formation.

8. *Formation of Extensions.*—To provide accommodation for the displaced population in this and other areas of the City, the mango garden which belonged to late Bakshi Basappaji Urs was acquired and sites were formed at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,646, sanctioned in Government Proceedings No. 9615-7—Ml. 163-14-15, dated the 31st May 1915. Houses are springing up and great many of them are already occupied. The Chatnahalli Extension, now called the Chamundi Extension, was also laid out at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,12,348, sanctioned in Government Proceedings No. 7322-5—Ml. 24-15-76, dated the 30th March 1916, for accommodating the dishoused and houseless people. Almost all the house sites in this extension numbering 983 have been taken up and are rapidly being built upon. This extension has become very popular owing to its proximity to the Hale Agrahar, a civic centre, to this protion of the City and its comparative proximity to Fort, Law Courts, Public Offices and University Extensions.

No. V. Drainage Area of the Mysore City.

Chamaraja Mohalla.

1. *General.*—This area comprises of 8 blocks—(blocks Nos. 81 part, 87, 88, 89, 92, 93, 94 and 95 (Kannegowdanakoppal) extending from the Sita Vilasa Dharmashala, towards west and south, taking in most of the improved and recently laid out extensions of the City. The Public Offices, Maharaja's College and University Buildings, the Law Courts, the Lakshmipuram, Weavers' Lines and Doddaholageri Extensions, containing several decent residential buildings are all situated in this area.

2. *Acquisition.*—The number of properties originally declared for acquisition at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,67,621 was 902; while those actually acquired were 914, at a total outlay up to June 1920, of Rs. 1,32,676, *vide* Statement D.

3. The outlay was mainly for the removal of the old Doddaholageri and for the acquisition of land required for its formation in its present place. The cost of the layout of this new Doddaholageri was estimated at Rs. 49,271 and that for its water-supply Rs. 8,572. Open cement concrete drains were constructed for disposal of sewage and were connected with the main outfall of this area which runs in the valley below Weavers' Lines.

The triangular plot of ground to the south of Lakshmipuram Extension was utilized for creating good bungalow sites for the Ursu gentlemen displaced from Fort. Several of them have already been disposed off and decent bungalows are being erected. This forms an important addition to the Lakshmipuram Extension and is being laid out at an estimated cost of Rs. 38,000.

4. The Kannegowdanakoppal, a suburb of the City, forming a portion of this area, is still in a very insanitary condition and has been a menace to the much improved blocks adjacent to it. A scheme for its improvement was got up but could not be carried out owing to financial stringency. An attempt has, however, been made, to somewhat thin the congestion and to open out a few roads by acquiring only such houses as come in the way of them. An estimate for Rs. 11,000 was sanctioned in Government Proceedings No. R. 11587—Ml. 21-19-39, dated the 5th April 1920, and acquisition proceedings have been started. Considering the present condition of the village and the impossibility of any radical and effective improvement being made to it, it is considered best, to shift the village in its entirety and rebuild the same on modern lines slightly higher up, in the fields to the south of the present village.

The pond which is at the outskirts of the village and which is screened off by the Railway embankment from view, has been another source of much nuisance and danger. It is used by the villagers for washing their cattle, especially buffaloes, and the water, getting polluted, emits very offensive smell throughout the major portion of the year, especially during south-west monsoon. The sooner the pond is filled up, the better. The whole of this village site, when cleared, will eventually be required for University purposes.

4. *Drainage.*—Estimates for drainage and other works in different portions of this area were sanctioned from time to time. Cement concrete drains were laid in them connecting sewage of the houses with the underground mains and submains by means of leaping weirs, the total outlay incurred being Rs. 31,291, as noted in the margin.

	Rs.
1. Drainage and other works in Weavers' Lines...	6,576
2. Drainage and other works in blocks Nos. 92 and 93, a portion of No. V Drainage area ...	7,031
3. Drainage and other works in Lakshmipuram Extension	17,684
Total ...	31,291

5. As per the comprehensive programme for providing the 'Separate System' of underground sewerage system for the whole City, the estimate sanctioned for this area was Rs. 1,55,810 and the expenditure incurred up to end of June 1920 was Rs. 69,590. The sewers proposed for New Doddaholageri Extension have not been laid and the matter has been deferred, as very little sewage is expected to flow out of the houses on account of the low percentage of consumption of water by the people here.

The present outfall of this area which was by the side of the Mysore Manantody road below the Cement Health Camp houses in the Chamundi Extension was linked on to the main sewer of the City at an outlay of Rs. 11,556, for which there was a provision in the sanctioned estimate.

6. *Storm Water Drains.*—In the absence of properly defined, well constructed main drains, the storm water of the area flowed all over irregularly in the valley, causing pools and marshes and much unhealthiness to Lakshmipuram, Weavers' Lines and Chamaraja Western Extensions. To drain this area effectively, an estimate for Rs. 6,360 was sanctioned in Government Proceedings No. 1187-9—Ml. 23-17-62, dated the 18th July 1918, for constructing a storm water drain from the junction of Jayalakshmmammanni and Chamaraja roads up to the valley near the southernmost 100 feet road. Another estimate for Rs. 11,472 was also sanctioned in Government Proceedings No. 2163-5—Ml. 24-18-70, dated the 9th August 1919, for constructing the main drain in the valley from the Railway Embankment up to the Prince of Wales road. Both these works are in progress, for the immediate safety of the houses and cottages that are springing up close by.

7. The swampy ground called Kukkarahalli marsh, situated close to the Exhibition Grounds and the Government Press was filled in and levelled at an estimated outlay of Rs. 11,472, as its existence was found to be very unhealthy to the University Buildings, Professors' Quarters, etc., that have come into existence and prominence, in recent years. A sub-soil drain across the marsh was also constructed for draining the moisture from the swamp.

8. Another proposal is pending sanction of Government for continuing the masonry main drain that is under construction in the Lakshmipuram valley, further down, up to the

Mysore-Manantody road. This done and the whole plot of the low lying ground in the valley laid out into an imposing Park, it will form a highly pictureseque adjunct to this much improved portion of the City, adding one more prominent and aesthetic improvement to similar ones created in other parts of the City.

Ittigegud and Nazarbad Drainage Areas.

1. *General.*—This area comprising of 10 blocks—(blocks Nos. 39, 40, 37, 36, 41, 42, 43, 38, 70, 71,) extends from the Hardinge Circle up to the Hydergunta road, west to east, and from the Government House up to the Zoological Gardens, north to south. Before improvements were started, here were many damp localities with a large number of highly insanitary houses, the sewage wherefrom found its outlet, to a large extent, into the Doddakere below. The effect of this sewage polluting the already stagnant water of the Doddakere, the constant stagnation of water at the northern arm of it, coupled with the backing up of water in the main storm water drain during monsoons, rendered not only this area but also the Fort, still more insanitary and dangerous. This area therefore wherein are situate the most important of the buildings *viz.*, the Government House, Upper Residency (now Chamundy Vihar), Karanji Mansion, Vasanthamahal, Palace Stables, Summer Palace, Zoological Gardens and many others, had to undergo a special and urgent treatment.

2. *Improvements effected.*—To relieve congestion and to open out roads and conservancy lanes therein, 508 properties were originally proposed to be acquired, and 91 more properties were added subsequently. The properties actually acquired till the end of June 1920, is 647 at an outlay of Rs. 1,10,696 against the estimate of Rs. 1,16,879—*vide* Statement D. 52 more declared properties still remain to be acquired.

3. *Drainage.*—Surki concrete drains were constructed in the first instance with the usual appendages for open or 'combined system' of drainage, as was done in other areas. The cement rendering in the drains, not standing the action of sewage, was scraped off and the drains both in Nazarbad and Ittigegud Mohallas were replastered with cement at an estimated cost of Rs. 34,423. The sewage is tapped and led by an underground submain which is connected to the main outfall of the City, running in the Fort East Ditch.

4. The sewage from Chamundi Vihar and the Zoological Gardens is tapped and led into the mains of this area which is also treated with the underground sewerage system, and house connections, etc. The sanctioned estimate and the outlay incurred up to 30th June 1920, are as per margin. Though the works are practically complete, their efficiency still remain to be tested and is awaiting a requisite quantity of water-supply.

		Sanctioned. Rs.	Outlay. Rs.
1. Nazarbad	... ...	1,06,176	61,012
2. Ittigegud	... ...	56,360	38,206
	Total ...	2,62,536	99,218

5. *Storm water drains*—The plot lying in front of the Summer Palace was waterlogged for many years without well defined drains. Rubble stone masonry drains were constructed along the Muniswara temple road and the Pleasure Palace road, to remove this defect Now, the grounds are dry and the buildings round about are habitable and unhealthiness removed.

When the main storm water drain which runs round the Hardinge Circle was improved by slabbing its bed, it was found necessary to slab also a small length of the drain through what was once a waterlogged unhealthy marsh known as Kuppanna's Garden which brought in the rushes from the Nazarbad High road. The storm water drain on either side of the North Gate of the Government House, was also similarly improved. The outlay on the improvement of these important storm water drains was Rs. 10,972.

6. *Other Improvements.*—A road was thrown across the Doddakere for facilities of traffic, connecting the living quarters of Ittigegud Mohalla with the main portion of the City. The Northern arm of Doddakere which was cut off by this cross road was further improved by filling in with earth available from the dismantled houses in Ittigegud and the Fort. The eastern half of it, separated by the main storm water drain running across it, now serves as a grass farm and the western half as a play ground. The cost of filling this northern arm for making the cross road was Rs. 63,120.

7. After the formation of the Hardinge Circle at an estimated cost of Rs. 28,429, some of the roads meeting it required to be properly defined, to be in keeping with this important

Circle. The Doddakere Bund road which was originally narrow, with bumps here and there, was re-graded and eased, at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,000. The other roads meeting this Circle, were also re-aligned and improved within the provision of the estimate for the Circle.

8. What was once known as Kuppanna's Garden was also thoroughly improved by Palace and layed out as the present Neshat Bag, with Mirza road running across it, and the once dreaded highly offensive water logged marshy area with rank vegetation has now become the pleasure resort of the Public, to whom it has been graciously thrown open by our Sovereign.

The east Fort Ditch wherein the main sewer of the City runs, was a regular menace to the public health in Fort and an eyesore, especially after the improvements that were effected nearby. It was accordingly filled in and levelled. The storm water of Fort which had an outlet into Colonel Purchase's Drain prior to this filling, was led into the Doddakere directly, by means of an armoured cement concrete drain at a cost of Rs. 27,940.

9. Among the improvements effected in Nazarbad Mohalla, the acquisition of the vegetable gardens by the side of the Nazarbad High road and the broadening and realignment of Hydergunta road with several decent cottages springing up, by its side, stand more prominent. The Circle at the junction of the Nazarbad High road with the Hydergunta and Vasanthamahal roads, now nearing completion, further enhances the improvements.

10. The pond by the side of the Old Industrial School compound in Nazarbad Mohalla is in a very bad condition and has to be immediately filled in. There is a proposal to acquire certain properties in front of the Zoological Gardens for further improving this area and entirely freeing the picturesque Doddakere from pollution from this side.

11. The Nazarbad High road being one of the important thoroughfares requires radical improvement soon, by acquisition of certain properties, which can be re-allotted into cottage sites, after broadening the road to required width.

C. SRIKANTESVARA AIYAR,
Chairman,
Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

MYSORE,
1st April 1921.

MYSORE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD

STATEMENT A.—Abstract of projects submitted for improving the City of Mysore.

No.	Name of drainage	Compensation	Drains, storm overflows and leaping weirs, etc.	Silt traps	Covering slabs over drains, etc.	Septic and macerating tanks and filters	Flushing tanks	Latrines	Dust bins	Dismantling houses and removing debris	Forming roads	Improving the junction of Railway Station and Sayaji Rao roads	Under draining damp blocks	Filling Bennebaradanahalli feeder	Total	Total revised and sanctioned amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	First drainage area.	37,220	24,866	3,362	2,038	4,115	740	4,320	2,000	4,520	3,364	..	...	..	86,545	99,467
2	Second drainage area.	2,42,396	1,14,735	10,185	14,190	12,000	1,120	10,800	5,000	19,395	5,459	750	...	..	4,51,754	5,43,319
3	Ittigegud and Nazarbad.	48,747	39,846	2,394	953	2,000	1,218	5,400	1,500	4,148	1,402	...	...	..	1,07,608	1,24,275
4	Third drainage area	1,83,542	1,03,111	7,854	11,202	40,000	600	8,100	4,000	9,850	1,928	...	10,000	..	3,80,187	3,80,187
5	Fourth drainage area.	3,21,051	1,49,629	11,020	10,841	20,000	840	13,500	5,000	24,963	6,202	...	12,000	9,500	5,84,546	5,84,546
6	Fifth drainage area,	52,316	45,648	2,839	3,845	3,500	740	4,320	2,500	4,849	846	..	...	9,150	1,30,853	1,30,853
7	Jalapuri and Idga Extension.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..		...	...	...	...	18,657	31,135
8	New Doddaholagere Extension	13,778	14,572	2,058	1,969	..	5,030	1,127	..	...	10,737	...	...	...	49,271	49,271
9	(Chatnahalli), Chamundy Extension.	3,35,643	27,221	441	911	..	1,272	2,255	...	9,982	9,677	...	...	...	3,87,402	3,87,402
	Total ...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	21,96,823	23,30,455
	House connections.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,328	1,01,328
	Lighting ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	1,00,000
	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,98,151	25,31,783

MYSORE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD.

STATEMENT B—showing the improvement schemes sanctioned and executed from 1903-04 up to 1910-11, before the introduction of the underground pipe or 'Separate' system of sewerage

No.	Name of work	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Expenditure up to end of 1910-11
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Construction of experimental houses in Jalapuri ...	9,139	6,439
	Do Idga extension ...	15,691	16,071
2	Sanitary improvements of Jalapuri drainage area ...	17,694	17,615
3	Do Idga do ...	13,441	13,030
4	Do No. I do ...	1,39,029	1,37,647
5	Do Ittigegud do ...	65,836	65,650
6	Do Nazarbad do ...	1,03,953	1,05,855
7	Do No. II do ...	5,43,319	5,31,166
8	Formation of a new Dodda Holagere to the south of the Weavers' Lines.	49,271	54,446
9	Acquisition of the present Dodda Holageri for the construction of quarters for Palace servants.	1,36,793	1,64,755
10	Filling in the northern arm of Doddakere and running a road across it from Ittigegud.	42,622	40,993
11	New Idga Extension to the north of the Mysore City ...	54,490	44,320
12	Purchase of stoneware pipes from Messrs. Doulton & Co. and laying them.	1,17,282	1,15,396
13	Supply of water to the Idga Extension from the Service Reservoir.	12,000	10,758
14	Sanitary Improvements of No. III Drainage area ...	1,89,000	1,43,752
15	Acquisition of properties lying outside the area comprised within the sanctioned schemes.	35,539	39,588
16	Drainage and other works of the Weavers Lines ...	6,000	1,780
17	Drainage and other works in Blocks 92 and 93 (a portion of No. V Drainage area.	6,132	5,451
18	Supplying water to the new Dodda Holageri ..	8,572	6,976
19	Constructing a covered septic tank in No. V Drainage area.	5,750	5,506
20	Acquisition and demolition of insanitary houses in a portion of Krishnaraja Mohalla.	82,710	1,00,194
21	Countergrading Purniah's Nalla in Mysore	7,470	7,195
22	Supplying water to Jalapuri Extension	1,483	1,434
23	Laying pipe line to Idga Extension	750	746
24	Cutting and forming road and conservancy lanes in the (Chatnahalli), Chamundi Extension.	8,709	8,940
25	Sanitary improvements of remaining blocks of No. III Drainage area, Part 2.	2,79,585	49,324
26	Laying cast iron pipes to supply water to (Chatnahalli), Chamundi Extension.	7,251	8,351
27	Improvement in the Fort of Mysore	6,12,620	5,87,690
28	Arching over Colonel Purchase's drain in the Mysore City and filling it to the ground level.	6,990	7,009
29	Constructing drainage works in Lakshmipuram Extension.	17,135	17,684
30	Constructing a cross road from tank bund to Diddibagal (sanctioned by the Board in its meeting, dated 28th April 1909).	1,660	1,190
31	Drainage and other works of the remaining blocks of No. III Drainage area.	82,800	42,827
32	Water-supply to the Lakshmipuram Extension ...	8,407	8,407
33	Laying stone ware pipes to connect the Chamundi Vihar sewer with the Nazarbad main	6,155	4,431
34	Increasing the size of the Ittigegud main to receive the sewage from the new sewers from the Zoo Gardens and Palace Stables.	2,429	2,223
35	Duplicating the tunnel across the Statue Square ...	4,927	5,273
	Total ...	27,02,634	22.77,113

MYSORE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD.

STATEMENT C—Comprehensive programme for sewerage and other drainage works, sanctioned in Government Proceedings No. 6831-5—Ml. 36-11-7, dated the 21st March 1921.

No.	Items	Amount
		Rs.
1	For acquisition in the areas already operated upon — balance remaining out of the original sanction.	2,86,881
2	For acquisition in the areas not operated upon—balance remaining out of the original sanction.	2,45,052
3	For complete system of underground sewers for the whole City	14,69,156
4	For storm water surface drains and other works in improved areas ...	58,199
5	For improving the Devaraja Market	41,160
6	Establishment charges	2,23,142
7	Tools and plant	4,000
8	House-building loans	40,000
	Total ...	23,67,590

MYSORE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD.

STATEMENT D—showing the number of properties declared for acquisition and those acquired up to 30th June 1920.

No.	Head of charge	Declared for acquisition		Actually acquired			Amount of compensation paid	Number remaining for acquisition
		Number of properties	Estimated amount	Out of those declared	By mutual agreement	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.				Rs.	
1	Acquisition of properties in Lashkar and Mandi Mohallas.	2,778	4,22,045	2,580	687	3,267	4,27,489	198
2	Acquisition of properties in Devaraja Mohalla.	1,321	4,18,962	638	33	671	1,87,616	683
3	Acquisition of properties in Krishnaraja Mohalla, Part 1.							
4	Acquisition of properties for a site for Municipal Office in Block No. 55 Krishnaraja Mohalla.	510	1,32,409	471	103	574	1,62,221	39
5	Acquisition of properties in Chamaraja Mohalla.	902	1,67,621	882	32	914	1,32,676	20
6	Acquisition of properties in Fort Mohalla	374	6,12,620	372	..	372	5,70,369	2
7	Acquisition of properties in Fort ..	71	9,44,087	63	4	67	5,46,904	8
8	Acquisition of properties in Nazarbad Mohalla.	508	1,16,879	456	191	647	1,10,696	52
9	Acquisition of properties in No. IV Drainage area comprising Block 78, 79 and 69 B.	577	1,27,387	308	35	343	78,075	269
10	Acquisition of properties outside the area vested in the Trust Board.	35	43,805	35	..	35	41,848	..
11	Acquisition of survey fields for outfall sewer works.	53	18,300	9	..	9	7,468	44
12	Acquisition of properties for the improvement of Devaraja Market square.	19	2,96,400	..	..	..	..	19

STATEMENT D—*concld.*

No.	Head of charge	Declared for acquisition		Actually acquired			Amount of compensation paid	Number remaining for acquisition
		Number of properties	Estimated amount	Out of those declared	By mutual agreement	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.				Rs.	
13	Acquisition of properties in Blocks Nos. 72, 66, 73, 74, 75 and 76 of Fort Mohalla and Nos. 67, 77, 80, 82, 83 and 85, in Krishnaraja Mohalla.	653	3,19,550	93	4	97	43,580	560
14	Stone-ware pipes ...	..	..	..	2	2	734	..
15	Weavers' Lines	..	..	..	2	2	212	..
16	New Health Camp	..	..	..	4	4	3,842	..
17	Chamundi (Chatnahalli) Extension ...	..	..	..	1	1	200	..
18	Properties acquired in Kurubarahalli village.	..	..	..	..	..	20,000	..
19	Acquisition of lands for further expansion of Chamundi Extension.	18	7,018	..	..	..	..	18
20	Acquisition of lands for Sericultural Central School and Mulberry farm.	2	1,865	..	..	..	..	3
21	Acquisition of lands for laying out a Park in Lakshmipuram Extension.	3	1,435	..	..	..	..	3
22	Acquisition of lands for further expansion of New Idga Extension.	14	13,979	..	..	..	..	14
23	Acquisition of lands for the extension of Narasimharaja Mohalla.	27	9,970	..	..	..	...	27
24	Acquisition of properties for Vani Vilasa Mohalla Extension.	66	28,700	..	..	..	..	66
25	Acquisition of properties for exchange of Wynaad Forest Depot.	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Total ...	7,933	36,82,852	5,907	1,098	7,005	23,53,933	2,026

MYSORE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD.

STATEMENT E—showing the different Extensions laid out and the outlay incurred up to 30th June 1920.

No.	Name of work	Particulars of sanction	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Total expenditure	Net balance to be yet worked out
		No. and date of Government Order	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Formation of new Doddaholagere to south of Weavers' Lines ...	4938-9—L F 106-3, dated 8th June 1904 ...	35,493	42,144	...
2	Water-supply to Doddaholagere to south of Weavers' Lines ...	4346-17—168-4, dated 24th November 1904.	8,572	8,282	...
3	Water-supply to Jalapuri Extension	6245-46—301-2, dated 23rd January 1905 ...	1,483	1,434	...
4	Laying pipe line to Idga Extension	7344-6—Ml 393-04, dated 21st February 1905.	750	746	...
5	Water-supply to Idga Extension	1267-9—Ml 16-05-2, dated 3rd August 1905...	12,000	10,757	...
6	Formation of New Idga Extension	7357-61—Ml 112-05-5, dated 16th January 1906.	50,815	41,752	...
7	Cutting and forming roads and conservancy lanes in Chamundi (Chatnahalli) Extension.	9086-8—Ml 434-06-2, dated 2nd April 1907...	8,709	8,130	...
8	Laying cast iron pipes to supply water to Chamundi (Chatnahalli) Extension.	7436-8—Ml 344-07-2, dated 20th December 1907.	7,251	8,351	...
9	Water-supply to the Lakshmipuram Extension	8649-52—Ml 78-09, dated 30th March 1910...	8,407	8,407	...
10	Laying out extension in Bakshi Basappaji Urs Mango Garden ...	9615-7, dated 31st May 1915	12,646	10,519	...
11	Laying out Chamundi (Chatnahalli) Extension	7322-5, dated 30th March 1916... ...	1,12,348	87,975	24,373
12	Laying out Bamboo Bazaar grounds	5156-7, dated 18th March 1918... ...	15,190	11,671	3,963
13	Laying sub-main along conservancy lane in the Wellington Lodge compound.	6363-4—Ml 24-18-27, dated 25th November 1918.	1,474	...	1,474
14	Laying sub-main and erecting public fountains in the Old Bamboo Bazaar site in Sayaji Rao road.	6627-9—Ml 24-18-28, dated 29th November 1918.	3,292	...	3,292
15	Laying out Narasimharaja Mohalla	14,289-92—Ml 117-18-3, dated 9th May 1919.	1,60,835	37,060	1,23,775
16	Extending the Lakshmipuram Extension	16,080-83—Ml 146-18, dated 16th June 1919.	38,000	4,023	33,977
17	Laying out Alanahalli Extension	708-10—Ml 163-14-19, dated 23rd July 1919.	940	953	...
		Total ...	4,78,205	2,82,204	1,90,854

MYSORE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD.

STATEMENT F—showing particulars of building sites formed, disposed of and still available for sale up to 30th June 1920.

No.	Drainage area	Number of sites formed	Sites disposed of	Sites still available
1	No. I Drainage Area	252	247	5
2	„ II do	149	131	18
3	„ III do Part 1	55	52	3
4	„ III do Part 2	12	9	3
5	„ IV do	186	120	66
6	„ V do	23	16	7
7	Ittigegud Drainage Area	79	76	3
8	Idga Drainage Area	594	477	117
9	Nazarbad Drainage Area	149	143	6
10	Lakshmipuram Extension	86	49	37
11	Chamundi Extension	1,063	983	80
12	Weavers, Lines	150	138	12
13	Old Idga Extension	182	82	100
14	Jalapuri Extension	243	128	115
15	Dodda Holagere Extension	974	576	398
16	Bakshi Basappaji Urs' Garden Extension ...	81	67	14
	Total ...	4,278	3,294	984

MYSORE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD.

STATEMENT G—showing the sewerage works executed up to 30th June 1920.

No.	Name of works	Amount of estimate	Total expenditure up to end of June 1920.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Laying pipe sewers in No. III Drainage area, Part 2	1,24,497	93,293
2	Do in No. IV Drainage area	3,64,410	3,00,154
3	Do in No. III Drainage area, Part 1	1,13,128	88,438
4	Do in No. V Drainage area	1,55,810	69,585
5	Do in Ittigegud Drainage area	56,360	38,206
6	Do in Nazarbad Drainage area	1,06,176	61,011
7	Do in No. II Drainage area	4,30,015	77,132
8	Opening out roads, conservancy lanes and laying pipe sewers in Wellington lodge compound.	9,800	7,577
9	Construction of outfall works	1,04,723	1,00,890
	Total ...	14,64,919	8,36,286

MYSORE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD.

STATEMENT H—showing works sanctioned and outlay incurred on them up to 30th June 1919-20.
Works of Public conveniences or attractions to the City.

Serial No.	Name of works	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Total expenditure up to end of 1920	Net balance available for working out
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Countergrading Purniah's Nalla	7,470	10,534	...
2	Filling in Northern arm of Doddakere and running a road across it.	38,610	38,079	...
3	Improving the junction of the Church-Nazarbad and Tank Bund roads.	265	237	...
4	Constructing ornamental parapet wall in front of Zoo and forming a platform.	1,310	1,312	...
5	Lowering and improving Doddakere Tank Bund road.	10,993 2,200	13,912	...
6	Constructing two minarates at the entrance of Erangere.	3,672	3,479	...
7	Formation of triangular plots round the Statue Square.	1,340	1,290	...
8	Filling in the western side of the northern arm of Doddakere and filling grounds near Bown's Bovadi	24,510 4,086	25,704	...
9	Removing and refixing railings on the Viceroy road.	1,020	1,000	...
10	Levelling uneven grounds near Erangere Gate ...	250	250	...
11	Tidying the Jeevan Rayanakatte bed, and improving the junction of Railway Station and Viceroy roads.	700	887	...
12	Improving the surroundings of the eastern gate of Curzon Park.	28,429	27,614	...
13	Forming a road in front of Jaganmohan Palace, constructing a storm water drain and for creating two crescent plat-forms.	3,218	3,317	...
14	Widening the foot-paths on the Sayaji Rao road ...	1,500	1,497	...
15	Improving the Karanji Tank bund	11,352	11,069	...
16	Do the junction of Chamaraja and Doddakere tank bund roads.	4,860	4,775	...
17	Do the square at the north-west corner of the Government House compound.	5,800	1,996	3,804 *
18	Do the junction of the Railway Station and Viceroy roads near the entrance to the Railway Station.	2,042 9,798	15,240	..
19	Do the junction—north of Rangacharlu Memorial Hall.	4,914	4,605	...
20	Do and covering a portion of the Doddakere Feeder Channel on Chamraja road.	1,256	1,330	...
21	Forming foot paths on Sayaji Rao road from Curzon Park North gate up to the Memorial Fountain	570	526	...
22	Improving and realigning the foot-path on Sayaji Rao road in front of New Mothikhana.	2,392	2,523	...
23	Construction of Municipal Office	1,43,800	81,025	62,775 *
24	Improving the Devaraja Market	1,23,500	77,508	45,992 *
25	Planting Avenue trees	27,825	23,933	3,892 *
26	Improving the junction of Church road and Railway Station road front.	768	302	...
27	Construction of Model Houses	35,412	19,363	16,049 *
28	Improving Davood Khan Amildar Street ...	7,546	3,220	4,326 *
29	Part filling of Purniah's Nalla	26,865	13,561	13,304 *
30	Improving near Karanji tank	6,362	3,050	3,312 *
31	Improving Tank bund approach road and Doddakere tank bund behind the Fort Police Station.	4,624	5,556	...
32	Improving the Railway Station road from the junction of Sayaji Rao road to Railway Station Circle.	12,160 2,100	6,292	7,968 *
33	Widening and improving Doddakere cross bund road	11,540	...	11,540 †
34	Improving the north gate of Government House	2,818	2,110	...
35	Extending the Sayaji Rao road	16,620	866	16,620
36	Hydergunta road improvements	2,600	1,185	1,415 *
37	Improving the junction of Viceroy and Elwal roads.	3,846	901	2,945
38	Levelling a portion of Jeevan Rao tank bed ...	1,000	639	361
39	Forming foot-paths at the Square of North gate of Government House.	802	802	...
40	Forming foot-path and fixing kerb stones from Government House, North gate.	6,338	...	6,338
	Total ...	6,09,133	4,11,489	2,00,641

* Work in progress. | † Not yet commenced.

MYSORE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD.

STATEMENT J—showing the number of special works constructed up to 30th June 1920.

No.	Name of works	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Total expenditure	Net balance remaining for working out
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Improvements to the Nanjangud road from near Madhuvana to Municipal boundary.	5,300	5,389	...
2	Constructing walls to high cuttings on the Doddapetta road and the Erangere entrance to the City.	1,000	1,000	...
3	Improvements to the Jeevannarayana katte bed (levelling up a portion of the bed).	5,800	6,958	...
4	Improving Fort Rampart wall at the Erangere entrance	3,000	2,906	...
5	Constructing Circular parapet walls at the junctions of Chamraja and Viceroy roads and Chamraja and Krishnaraja roads.	1.570	1,124	...
6	Fixing kerb stones to the newly opened road to the north of Gun shed.	1,060	872	...
7	Opening out a new road to the south of Masonic Lodge.	3,283	3,323	...
8	Reducing the width of Chamraja road and shifting electric poles and lines from centre of the road to a side of it.	7,441 2,265	11,505	...
9	Shifting electric lines on Krishnaraja road ...	2,939	1,902	...
10	Forming a triangle with kerb stones near Karuhatti	400	192	.
11	Fixing kerb stones on the new road to the south of Masonic Lodge.	3,450	3,449	..
12	Repairing the Narasimharaja-Boulivard road ...	2,070	2.407	...
13	Constructing shoulder drains and road crossings along Narasimharaja-Boulivard road.	1,589	1,675	...
14	Preparing wooden tree guards	1,400	1,004	...
15	Opening a new road from the Anjaneyaswami temple to Lakshminarayanaswami temple in Fort.	906	1,104	...
16	Remetalling the Narasimharaja-Boulivard road ...	2,566	95	2,411*
17	Forming and metalling the diversion of the road between Karanji tank bund road and Race Course road.	1,222	1.133	...
18	Dismantling Fort rampart wall from Anjaneyaswami temple.	1,715	1,541	...
19	Constructing Japanese bridges and forming footpaths across Doddakere Islands.	2,730	2,908	...
20	Diverting the tail end of the south-feeder channel of Karanji tank.	10,925	10,190	...
21	Improving Subbarayanakere and constructing a rustic compound wall.	14,425	6,225	8,200
22	Erecting six electric lamps round the flower bed of Hardinge circle.	3,249	3,999	...
23	Constructing arched gate-way for the south-west Diddibagal of the Fort.	4,287	6,528	...
24	Constructing wooden tree guards along Sayaji Rao road.	1,333	1,154	...
25	Levelling a portion of the ground to the west of the Zoo road and removing aloe hedges from north-east of Doddakere.	760 400	1,136	...
26	Improving the ground near the Fort west Diddigate	6,020	3,915	2,105*
27	Putting up an American fencing round the Statue in Curzon Park.	1,067	1,007	...
28	Widening the roadway to the Fort west Diddabigal and fixing cast iron railings.	4,025	5,287	...
29	Constructing a road tunnel across the Narayanasastri road near Subbarayanakere.	2,755	4,841	...
30	Special improvements to Erangere entrance ...	12,764	5,725	14,039
31	Trimming Doddakere margin	3,536	1,222	2,314
32	Shifting electric lines on Vani Vilasa road ...	1,872	1,274	...
33	Installing lights in Albert Victor road in Hardinge Circle to Statue Square.	8,427	8,427	...
34	Fixing kerb stone for the triangle to the north of Vasanthamahal.	172	172	...
35	Erecting Cinquefoil iron arch for creepers at the entrance to Curzon Park.	708	708	...
	Total ...	1,35,371	1,16,813	24,553

*Works since completed.

MYSORE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD.

STATEMENT K—showing the number of Miscellaneous works constructed up to 30th June 1920.

No.	Name of works	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Total expenditure	Net balance remaining for working out
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Construction of experimental houses in Jalapuri Extension.	9,139	6,439	...
2	Construction of experimental houses in Idga Extension.	15,691	16,070	...
3	Constructing a covered Septic tank in No. V Drainage area.	5,750	5,506	...
4	Arching over Cole Purchases Drain in the Mysore City & filling it to the ground level.	6,990	7,009	...
5	Clearing rank vegetation on the Fort Rampart wall	1,537	1,122	...
6	Pointing alround the exterior of the Fort Rampart wall.	2,460	1,365	...
7	Removing of plants on the Fort Rampart wall ...	758	450	...
8	Dismantling the Rampart wall and opening out a New road in front of Palace.	5,292	1,364	3,928
9	Laying out a Sewage Farm with distributing channel	41,480	23,272	...
10	Removing the Health Camp sheds on the Seringapatam road to near Idga.	3,800	4,232	...
11	Repairs and maintenance of Drainage works in 1913-14.	2,192	2,790	...
12	Repairs and maintenance of Drainage works in 1914-15.	2,952	3,082	...
13	Metalling the new road in the Fort from the newly constructed archway to the Palace frontage.	832	913	...
14	Erecting a compound wall to the cremation ground	1,337	1,480	...
15	Repairs and mintenance of Drainage works in 1915-16.	3,076	3,438	...
16	Filling the large gaps in masonry parapet wall of the Fort.	2,000	1,800	...
17	Eradicating the trees and scrub jungle from the Fort wall.	516	240	...
18	Constructing three Octroi Ookkad buildings ...	2,040	2,058	...
19	Draining the marsh below Kukkarahalli tank ...	11,930	13,262	...
20	Repairs and maintenance of Drainage works in 1916-17.	3,500	3,438	...
21	Constructing a compound wall to the Hindu burial ground (Chamundi Extension).	1,420	1,336	...
22	Repairs and maintenance of Drainage works in 1917-18.	3,960	2,889	...
23	Improving the frontage of the Basti temple at Mysore.	725	712	...
24	Repairs and mainteeance of Drainage works in 1918-19.	3,000	3,757	...
25	Constructing a rubble masonry compound wall for enclosing the Doddakere margin and the south-west of the Zoo.	5,177	...	5,177
26	Laying out a Girdle road round the City ...	52,845	...	52,845
27	Water-suyply connections to flushing tanks and latrines.	37,505	...	37,505
	Total ...	2,27,904	1,08,224	89,455

MYSORE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD.

STATEMENT L—showing the productive works sanctioned by Government.

No.	Name of work	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3
		Rs.
1.	Acquisition and demolition of properties in connection with the improvement of the Devaraja Market Square ...	2,96,400
2.	Improving the Devaraja Market Square by constructing new buildings ...	1,10,800
3.	Laying out the Vani Vilasa Mohalla Extension ...	12,73,305
	Total ...	16,80,505

MYSORE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD.

STATEMENT M—showing the total expenditure on several works, up to 30th June 1920.

Items	Amount of estimates sanctioned.	Actual expenditure.	Balance required for finishing incomplete sanctioned works.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Acquisition and demolition of properties—			
(1) Under the earlier schemes according to drainage areas ...	16,54,916	13,22,642	3,32,274
(2) Under the later schemes according to Mohallas ...	20,27,936	10,31,291	9,96,645
Total ...	36,82,852	23,53,933	13,28,919
II. Construction Works—			
(1) Extensions ...	4,78,205	2,82,204	1,90,854
(2) Drainage and sewerage works ...	24,76,528	16,31,198	8,45,330
(3) Works of public conveniences and attractions	6,11,471	4,12,788	2,00,641
(4) Special works ...	1,35,371	1,16,813	24,553
(5) Miscellaneous works ...	2,27,904	1,08,224	99,455
(6) Productive works ...	16,80,505	237	16,80,268
Total ...	56,09,984	25,51,464	31,41,101
Total ...	92,92,836	49,05,397	44,70,020
III. Other incidental charges—			
(1) Establishment ...	...	5,27,976	...
(2) Tools and Plant ...	...	24,034	...
(3) Survey, Law charges and refunds, etc. ...	...	8,558	...
Total ...	...	5,60,568	...
IV. Loans and advances—			
(1) Loans for house building purposes ...	...	1,58,637	...
(2) Expenditure, as advances to other departments (to be adjusted) ...	...	2,578	...
Total ...	...	1,61,215	...
Grand Total ...	...	56,27,180	...

MYSORE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD.

STATEMENT N—showing the important improvement schemes under submission to Government or under consideration of the Board.

Number	Name of work	Acquisition	Costruction works			
			Extensions	Sewerage and drainage works	Works of public conveniences and attractions	Productive works
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Improvements to Nazarbad High road.	1,03,020	...	...	...	...
2	Improvements to Doddapetta road ...	2,36,312	...	...	...	...
3	Acquisition of insanitary properties in front of the Zoo in Ittigegud ...	20,000	...	...	...	...
4	Acquisition of properties for further improvements of the areas already handled	31,481	...	...	...	...
5	Acquisition of properties for improving the Chamaraja road ...	1,00,000	...	...	...	...
6	Improvements to suburban villages ...	2,50,000	...	...	...	...
7	Laying out the remaining portion of Narasimharaja Mohalla ...	...	2,00,000	...	...	...
8	Improving the main storm water drain of No. IV Drinage area from the Viceroy road to Doddakere, flowing through Subbarayanakere ...	...	...	56,705	...	...
9	Providing hydrants to the vegetable and mutton stalls of the Devaraja Market	...	...	6,045*	...	...
10	Replastering the surki concrete drains of No. II Drainage area ...	...	...	44,496	...	...
11	Improving the main storm water drain of No. III Drainage area from near Jeevanarayana Katte bed up to Hardinge Circle	...	...	40,000	...	...
12	Constructing drain in the Lakshmipuram valley	...	...	12,000	...	...
13	Linking the sewage mains of the Vani Vilasa and Narasimharaja Mohallas, Padavarahalli, Vontikoppal, and Kannegodadanakoppal with the existing mains of the City and constructing additional outfall works ...	...	...	3,00,000	...	...
14	Further filling in of Purniah's Nalla...	...	...	...	68,763	...
15	Further improvements of Jeevanana-rayana Katte bed and laying it out as Exhibition grounds ...	...	...	...	1,75,000*	...
16	Further planting of Avenue trees on important roads	...	...	...	30,000	...
17	Constructing sub-soil drains round Normal School	...	...	...	25,124	...
18	Construction of City Municipal Office.	...	...	...	1,60,000†	...
19	Improvements to Hydergunta road ...	...	...	...	2,370*	...
20	Filling the Kalyani opposite Barr lines.	...	...	...	5,000	...
21	Improvements to Doddakere waste weir and deviating the existing waste weir channel	...	...	...	50,000	...
22	Improving the junction of the Doddapetta and Railway Station roads ...	...	...	...	25,000	...
23	Improving junctions of other important roads	...	...	...	30,000	...
24	Further improvements to Devaraja Market	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
25	Scheme for housing the poor ...	...	...	...	...	5,00,000
26	Laying out industrial suburbs ...	...	...	...	..	2,00,000
27	Acquisition of lands for further extensions and expansions of the City ...	...	...	...	...	3,37,500
	Total ...	7,40,813	2,00,000	4,59,246	5,71,257	11,37,500
	Total non-productive works ...	19,71,316	...	...	...	...
	Total productive works ...	11,37,500	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	31,08,816	...	...	...	...

*Since sanctioned. †1,43,800 already sanctioned and nearly worked out.

MYSORE CITY IMPROVEMET TRUST BOARD.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT O—showing the amount required for future works of the Board.

Items	Non productive works	Productive works
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
For works already sanctioned by Government—as per Statement M.	27,89,752	16,80,268
For works under consideration of the Trust Board—as per Statement N.	19,71,316	11,37,500
Total ..	47,61 068	28,17,768
Other incidental charges.		
1. Establishment charges	42,000	...
2. Special works	25,000	...
3. Unforeseen charges	12,000	...
4. Survey and Law charges, refunds, etc. ...	4,000	...
5. Tools and plant charges	1,000	...
Total ...	84,000	...
For 15 years Rs 84,000 x 15 ...	12.60,000	...
Grand Total ..	60,21,068	28,17,768

C. SRIKANTESVARA AIYAR,

Chairman,

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

MYSORE,

1st April 1921.